The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1896. NO. 11

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.		P. M.
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	8.23	12.25	.....	4.40
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.10	11.30	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville		8.23	11.40	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville.....	3.24	8.27	11.44	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.45	11.59	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.15	12.21	4.35	6.02	11.06
Millerstown.		9.25	.....	.....	6.11	.....
Thompsontown		9.36	.....	.....	6.21	.....
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.54	.....	.....	6.38	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.00	12.53	5.07	6.43	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.23	1.10	5.27	7.07	11.58
McVeytown....	5.20	10.48	1.27	.....	7.30	.....
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.10	.....	.....	7.50	.....
Mount Union...	5.42	11.16	1.46	6.08	7.56	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.23	.....	.....	8.02	.....
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.42	2.04	6.27	8.20	12.55
Petersburg	6 21	11.57	2.18	.....	8.33	.....
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.23	2.44	h	8.56	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	12.30	2.50	7.04	9.02	1.32
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.51	3.08	7.23	9.20	.....
Altoona.....	7.40	1.10	3.25	7.40	9.35	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.05	7.20	11.30	2.00	5.30
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly PM.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.26	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.45	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.50	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.15	7.06	
Huntingdon....5.10		8.30	12.35	3.30	7.20	10.12
Mapleton. 5.25		8.47		3.48	7.35	
Mt. Union.....5.31		8.53		3.56	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...5.36		8.58		4.02	7.46	
McVeytown....5.53		9.15		4.23	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....6.15		9.35	1.33	4.50	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....6.36		9.55	1.50	5.15	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....6.42		9.59		5.20	8.52	
Thompsontown6.57		10.14		5.38	9.07	
Millerstown. ...7.06		10.22		5.48	9.16	
Newport 7.15		10.32		6.00	9.26	
Duncannon.....7.39		10.54		6.26	9.50	
Marysville 7.54		11.07		6.42	10.04	
Rockville. 7.58		11.12		6.48		
Harrisburg.....8.10		11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore2.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington....	1.25	*4.10	7.30			
Philadelphia ...	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York.....	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.28 A. M. and 3.25 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.35 and 7.25 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 5.30 a. m., on Monday, May 18, 1896.

NORTH. No.5. Mail, P. M.	No.3 Mail, a.m.	No.1 Mixed, a.m	STATIONS.	SOUTH. No. 2. Mail, A. M.	No. 6. Mail, p. m.	No. 8. Mixed, p. m.
1 12	8 48	6 20	Robertsdale	11 37	6 39	2 58
1 24	9 00	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	2 46
1 36	9 12	6 44	Cole's	11 11	6 15	2 34
2 04	9 38	7 10	Saltillo	10 41	5 34	1 54
2 11	9 45	7 17	Three Springs	10 33	5 27	1 47
2 23	9 57	7 29	*Beersville	10 21	5 15	1 35
2 36	10 09	7 43	Rockhill	9 55	4 53	1 23
2 51	10 24	7 58	Shirley	9 40	4 38	1 08
2 58	10 31	8 05	*Augh. Mills	9 32	4 31	1 01
3 13	10 46	8 20	Mount Union	9 20	4 16	12 46

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.35, a. m., Cooks 7.47, Coles 7.59, Saltillo 8.24, Three Springs 8.32, Beersville 8.44, arrives at Rockhill 8.56.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5.13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.52, Beersville 6.02, arrives at Rockhill 6.14.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.45 a. m., Beersville 6.55, Three Springs 7.17, Saltillo 7.24, Coles 7.59, Cooks 8.11, arrives at Robertsdale 8.23.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Rockhill 12.22 p. m., Beersville 12.34, Three Springs 12.46, Saltillo 12.53, Coles 1.36, Cooks 1.46, arrives at Robertsdale 1.56.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Robertsdale 3.08 p. m., Cooks 3.20, Coles 3.32, Saltillo 3.57, Three Springs 4.04, Beersville 4.16, arrives at Rockhill 4.28.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	10 00	L Rockhill A	9 05	5 05
5 53	9 53	*Blacklog	9 12	5 12
5 45	9 45	*Cedar Rock	9 20	5 20
5 41	9 41	*Locke Vall'y	9 24	5 24
5 35	9 35	*Shade Gap	9 30	5 30
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

Trains 7, 8, 9, 10 carry passengers when run.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

THE OATMEAL KING.

A Western Self-made Man's Rise to the Position of a Millionaire, and His Fall.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

In the $2,000,000 assignment of Ferdinand Schumacher, "the oatmeal king," is another evidence of the dangers that attend the handling of large sums of money. It is possible for a man to start on a salary of $50 a week and become wealthy. Give the same man $50,000 a week and it is more than an even chance that he would waste the principal or property producing such income and die poor. It is one thing to make money and quite another to keep it. This financial truism Mr. Schumacher will doubtless earnestly endorse.

Schumacher is one of those frequent products of America—a self-made man. He has realized the full promise of the republic to the industrious, the thrifty, and the honest man. He has not been of the class of self-made men who have been given over to earnest worship of themselves. He has always thought well of himself, as he had every reason to do, but his self-respect never amounted to veneration. He was in a way a philanthropist and has backed the business enterprises of many who would have been commercial wrecks—small but total losses—had it not been for his aid. Mr. Schumacher's great fad was temperance. He devoted much time and a great deal of money to the cause, and in 1884 showed his good faith by accepting the nomination as candidate for Governor on the Ohio prohibition ticket. He may have received 2,000 out of a possible million or so of votes, or the number may have been 10,000. It was a hopeless candidacy then, as it ever has been, and Mr. Schumacher knew it when he went on the ticket and made good the expenses of the campaign. He believed in prohibition as a policy, and regarded it as his duty to keep life in the sentiment.

The business career of Mr. Schumacher is interesting. Forty years ago, when he settled in Akron, O., he had scarcely a dollar. The greater part of the united possessions of himself and his wife was energy and thrift. Neither of these in their raw condition can be realized upon. At that period of the country's development oatmeal was almost unknown as an article of diet. Occasionally a Scotchman could be found who wuold admit the use of oatmeal as food in remote sections of his home land, but he was not disposed to make boast of the idiosyncracies of his countrymen. Oats in Ohio were regarded as good for horses, but wholly unfit for human consumption. The young German settler started in to practically combat this theory, and he won the fight and wealth. He had learned in Germany the secret of separating the hard husk from the kernal of the oat, and he further had acquainted himself with the nutritive qualities of the meal. Schumacher's first mill was the kitchen of his home. The other room was the family parlor and bedroom. The first "run" of meal Schumacher carried about the small town in a hand basket. His neighbors bought from him more from a desire to help him along than from any confidence in oatmeal or any appetite for it. Schumacher took well and was generally esteemed in the village.

Presently his trade enlarged to such an extent that he was forced to buy a little push wagon to deliver the oatmeal to the regular subscribers. The kitchen wasn't large enough to furnish the necessary mill capacity, and he erected a 10 by 12 building in his yard, wherein to shuck oats and manufacture meal. Soon he had to buy a horse and wagon, so great had his enterprise become, and in time samples of his product were required by Cleveland and Pittsburgh merchants. Then came heavy orders. The mill was enlarged until the buildings covered acres. A large part of Akron's industrial importance is due to the evolution of Schumacher's domestic oatmeal mill.

The miller in twenty years was worth $500,000, and in thirty was accounted a millionaire. He branched out in the cereal business, built a mansion, and made investments of various characters. He built strawboard mills, one of them in Marseilles, Ill., and, with other industries which he established, practically built the town. Three years ago he combined his various milling interests into one general corporation, the American Cereal Company, and established his headquarters in Chicago. When Mr. Schumacher had his interests all within the city limits of Akron, all went well in a business way. When his investments became divided between strawboard mills, real estate, and the manufacture of hygienic food, and passed beyond his personal oversight and control the meal monarch's affairs proceeded ill. At last came the assignment. It is known that Mr. Schumacher will pull a hundred or two thousands out of the fire, for his assets are far better than the other side of the book. With his simple tastes, the exking can struggle along fairly well on what he will have left.

Mr. Schumacher retained his early habits of frugality throughout all his improving fortunes. If he was conspicuous, it was by reason of the plainness of his attire. He had one fondness—that was for good horses. He kept these, not for speeding purposes, but because he has a fondness for animals, and likes them well bred. An anecdote illustrative of his thrifty habit is told in Akron. Along in the days of the war, when economy was necessary, Mr. Schumacher took to himself one of the old-style army cape overcoats for his winter wear. Whatever may be said of these garments touching their utility as a weather shield, it cannot be said they are stylish. The great miller wore his for twenty years, and during the last few seasons of its endurance, he cinched it to his form with a rope or a strap. His other raiment was in keeping; good, but hardly elegant. The townsfolk took a mild pleasure and modest pride in pointing out to the stranger in town their celebrated neighbor, driving a team of $5,000 standard-bred horses in a $500 Portland sleigh, himself wearing an overcoat that cost $6 a quarter of a century before, and whose whole personal equipment would not sell for $8 at a forced sale. It was another verification of the proposition that only a rich man can afford to wear poor clothes.

Meanwhile Fred Schumacher, Jr., the crown prince of the trade in cereals, had grown up the son of a wealthy house, with the education and habits of thought that appertain to such condition in life. It irked young Schumacher that his father should be so frequently mistaken for the family hired man, and he labored diligently by argument and entreaty to get his parent into raiment befitting his financial importance. He was so far successful that Mr Schumacher consented to discard the army overcoat. Then came more trouble. The elder Schumacher deemed it squandering money to pay more than $15 for an outside coat. He fixed the mark and would not move it. Young Schumacher went to his own tailor and made certain arrangements and then lured his father into the store. They selected the best in the house.

"How much?" asked the elder.

"Fifteen dollars," replied the tradesman, and the deal was made.

Mr. Schumacher got his new garment, paid the agreed price, and after he left the tailor entered on his son's account $65, being the difference between the real cost and the sum charged the millionaire. Two days Mr. Schumacher wore his coat to the great surprise of the town. Friends of a lifetime passed without recognizing him,

"That's a good coat you're wearing," remarked a business man.

"It should be," said Schumacher, with some complacency. "I paid $15 for it."

"Fifteen!" exclaimed the friend. "I'd like to give $20 for it."

"It's your coat," replied Schumacher. "I don't know of an easier way to make $5."

He wore the old army coat home to dinner, exulting in the fine deal he had made.

The Immigration Question.

The question of foreign immigration is becoming a very live one in this country. It is beyond doubt that our laws must be amended and immigration restricted or we shall suffer severely the consequences of a neglect of this duty. The alarming increase of crime in the last few years is distinctly traceable to the increase of the criminal classes landed on our shores from foreign countries. We cannot afford this and it should not be permitted to continue. It is demoraliziug to our people and will bring untold calamities upon our country.

There is another aspect of this question that demands serious consideration. The immigration of the class of people who are now coming here tends to the reduction of the price of labor. On this question the Philadelphia *Inquirer* justly remarks:

"Its worse than folly to enact a protective tariff bill for the sole benefit of the manufacturer. The employe must be protected in like measure. Just so long as cheap labor comes into this country the tendency will be to keep down wages.

There has been a complete revolution in the character of labor in the mining regions and the coke country, and to a considerable extent in the iron mills. Where intelligent labor was employed at living wages some years ago we now find the rougher work done by the most ignorant scum of the earth. The mines are filled with Poles, Hungarains and Italians drawn from the lowest classes. These foreigners for the most part live in filth and squalor. They save their money and after a few years go home again to live in idleness for the rest of their lives. This revolution has been brought about because our shores have been free to all persons. The time has come when the laboring man of America must have equal protection with the American employer of labor. These must be protection for the industries in order that mills may be kept running. There must be protection for men who work in these mills in order that they may have their share of the benefits arising from protection. The only possible way to protect the men is to prevent the importation of cheap labor."

WAS GOING TO SAY.

But Never Said It Because Her Companion Was One of the Same Kind.

From the Philadelphia Press.

They sat side by side on one of the first open street cars of the season—two middle-aged women—to whom the "art of conversation" was evidently a dear delight. The one with the bonnet with nine red roses on it got started first by saying:

"And I said to Mary Ellen, says I: 'Mary Ellen, that's no way to act when John Henry is trying his best to get along. I talked right up to her because she needed it, and—

"Yes, and I was going to say that —

"Of course she needed it, and I being old enough to be her mother she'd stand it better from me than from others, and—

"Yes, but I was just going to say that—

"It's pleasant to have the open cars on again, again, isn't it? One can see everything. It rests me to ride on the open cars and I often come out just for the ride; but this warm weather wont last. It wouldn't s'prise me to see more snow.

"No, nor me either; but what I was going to say was—

"Did you ever see the hats and bonnets as gay as they are this spring? And don't they come high? Well I guess! Lucy Martin got her $20 bonnet last week and there isn't much on it, either. How she can feel like putting that much into a bonnet in these circumstances is a mystery to me. But dress is everything to some folks.

"Yes, that's so; But I was going to say—

"Did you know that the Tynglys had a little boy? Yes, they have, and I guess the city can hardly hold Sam Tyngly. You know they've girls right along and no boy. I call that pretty bad luck.

"I think it is. I was just going to say that—

"A cousin of mine once had seven little boys before she had a girl, and they fairly worshiped the child when it did come! My! She was a spoiled piece! Have you noticed that the Springers are painting their house?

"Yes and it needed it bad enough. But I was going to say—

"I was over to Mrs. Springer's the other day. She had her face all tied up with neuralgia and two 'o her children had the mumps, and they just got over the measles, and you know they had scarlet fever in the house all of last fall. I'd hate to have their doctor bills.

"So would I. I was going to say —

"Oh, I get off here. Come and see me—do! I'm real glad I met you! What a nice long talk we've had, haven't we?

"Yes, and I was going to say—

But the car went on and she never said it.

—If it required an annual outlay of $100.00 to insure a family against any serious consequences from an attack of bowel complaint during the year there are many who would feel it their duty to pay it; that they could not afford to risk their lives, and those of their family for such an amount. Any one can get this insurance for 25 cents, that being the price of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. In almost every neighborhood some one has died from an attack of bowel complaint before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. One or two doses of this remedy will cure any ordinary case. It never fails. Can you afford to take the risk for so small amount? For sale by J. G. Gillam.

One Fare for the Round Trip to Asheville, N. C., and Knoxville, Tenn.

The Southern Railway, Piedmont Air Line, will sell excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip to Asheville, N. C., June 10th to 12th, and to Knoxville, Tenn., June 18th to 20th, an opportunity for everyone to visit the mountains of Western North Carolina at very low rates. For further information call on or address 271 Broadway, New York.

Excursion rates reduced to Asheville and Hot Springs, N. C., during the summer months. A more delightful spot cannot be found to spend a few weeks than in the glorious mountains of Western North Carolina, "Land of the Sky."

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you. It will save your life.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Pure

Blood is essential to health. Now is the time to purify and enrich the blood, and thus give vigor and vitality, by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Our Eyes Easily Deceived.

An interesting optical delusion, showing what changes can be effected by reversing the position of certain characters, was presented a few days ago to a class of pupils in one of the Germantown (Penn.) schools. A row of ordinary capital letters and figures were placed on the blackboard as follows:

SSSSSSXXXXXY333333888888.

Look carefully at these and you will perceive that the upper half of the characters are very little smaller than the lower halves, so little that an ordinary eye declares them to be of equal size. Now turn the paper upside down, and at the very first glance you will see that this difference in size is very much exaggerated; that the real top half of the letter is very much smaller than the bottom half.—Philadelphia Times.

During the last twenty-five years more than $200,000,000 worth of diamonds have been added to the world's stock.

AN INVITATION.

It Gives Us Pleasure to Publish the following Announcement.

All women suffering from any form of illness peculiar to their sex are requested to communicate promptly with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America. This confidence has induced more than 100,000 women to write Mrs. Pinkham for advice during the last few months.

Think what a volume of experience she has to draw from! No physician living ever treated so many cases of female ills, and from this vast experience surely it is more than possible she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case.

She is glad to have you write or call upon her. You will find her a woman full of sympathy, with a great desire to assist those who are sick. If her medicine is not what you need, she will frankly tell you so, and there are nine chances out of ten that she will tell you exactly what to do for relief. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands.

Surely, any ailing woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

Never in the history of medicine has the demand for one particular remedy for female diseases equalled that attained by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and never in the history of Mrs. Pinkham's wonderful Compound has the demand for it been so great as it is to-day.

5 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "An Ill East Wind."

TEXT: "And the Lord brought an east wind upon the land all that day and all that night."—Exodus x., 13.

The reference here is not to a cyclone, but to the long continued blowing of the wind from an unhealthful quarter. The north wind is bracing, the south wind is relaxing, but the east wind is irritating and full of threat. Eighteen times does the Bible speak against the east wind. Moses describes the thin ears blasted by the east wind. The psalmist describes the breaking of the ships of Tarshish by the east wind. The locusts that plagued Egypt were born in on the east wind. The gourd that sheltered Jonah was shattered by the east wind, and in all the 6000 summers, autumns, winters, springs of the world's existence the worst wind that ever blew is the east wind. Now, if God would only give us a climate of perpetual nor'wester, how genial and kind and placid and industrious Christians we would all be! But it takes almighty grace to be what we ought to be under the east wind.

Under the chilling and wet wing of the east wind the most of the world's villainies, frauds, outrages, suicides and murders have been hatched out. I think if you should keep a meteorological history of the days of the year and put right beside it the criminal record of the country you would find that those were the best days for public morals which were under the north or west wind, and that those were the worst days for public morals which were under the east wind. The points of the compass have more to do with the world's morals and the church's piety than you have yet suspected. Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, eminent for learning and for consecration, when asked by one of his students at Princeton whether he always had full assurance of faith, replied, "Yes, except when the wind blows from the east." Dr. Francia, dictator of Paraguay, when the wind was from the east, made oppressive enactments for the people, but when the weather changed repented him of the cruelties, repealed the enactments and was in good humor with all the world.

Before I overtake the main thought of my subject I want to tell Christirn people they ought to be observant of climatical changes. Be on your guard when the wind blows from the east. There are certain styles of temptations that you cannot endure under certain styles of weather. When the wind blows from the east, if you are of a nervous temperament, go not among exasperating people, try not to settle bad debts, do not try to settle old disputes, do not talk with a bigot on religion, do not go among those people who delight in saying irritating things, do not try to collect funds for a charitable institution, do not try to answer an insulting letter. If these things must be done, do them when the wind is from the north, or the south, or the west, but not when the wind is from the east.

You say that men and women ought not to be so sensitive and nervous. I admit it, but I am not talking about what the world ought to be. I am talking about what the world is. While there are persons whose disposition does not seem to be affected by changes in the atmosphere, nine out of ten are mightily played upon by such influences. O Christian man! under such circumstances do not write hard things against yourself, do not get worried about your fluctuating experience. You are to remmber that the barometer in your soul is only answering the barometer of the weather. Instead of sitting down and being discouraged and saying, "I am not a Christian because I don't feel exhilarant," get up and look out of the window and see the weather vane pointing in the wrong quarter, and then say: "Get thee behind me, satan, thou prince of the power of the air; get out of my house; get out of my heart, thou demon of darkness horsed on the east wind. Away!" However good and great you may be in the Christian life, your soul will never be independent of physical condition. I feel I am uttering a most practical, useful truth here, one that may give relief to a great many Christians who are worried and despondent at times.

Dr. Rush, a monarch in medicine, after curing hundreds of cases of mental depression, himself fell sick and lost his religious hope, and he would not believe his pastor when the pastor told him that his spiritual depression was only a consequence of physical depression. Andrew Fuller, Thomas Scott, William Cowper, Thomas Boston, David Brainerd, Philipp Melanchthon were mighty men for God, but all of them illustrations of the fact that a man's soul is not independent of his physical health. An eminent physician gave as his opinion that no man ever died a great triumphant death whose disease was below the diaphragm. Stackhouse, the learned Christian commentor, says he does not think Saul was insane when David played the harp before him, but it was a hypochondria coming from inflammation of the liver. Oh, how many good people have been mistaken in regard to their religious hope, not taking these things into consideration!

The dean of Carlisle, one of the best men that ever lived, and one of the most useful, sat down and wrote: "Though I have endeavored to discharge my duty as well as I could, yet sadness and melancholy of heart stick close by and increase upon me. I tell nobody, but I am very much sunk indeed, and I wish I could have the relief of weeping as I used to. My days are exceedingly dark and distressing. In a word, Almighty God seems to hide His face, and I intrust the secret hardly to any earthly being. I know not what will become of me. There is doubtless a good deal of bodily affliction mingled with this, but it is not all so. I bless God, however, that I never lose sight of the cross, and though I should die without seeing any personal interest in the Redeemer's merits, I hope that I shall be found at His feet. I will thank you for a word at your leisure. My door is bolted at the time I am writing this, for I am full of tears."

What was the matter with the dean of Carlisle? Had he got to be a worse man? No. The physician said that the state of his pulse would not warrant his living a minute. Oh, if the east wind affects the spleen, and affects the lungs, and affects the liver, it will affect your immortal soul. Appealing to God for help, brace yourself against these withering blasts and destroying influences, lest that which the psalmist said broke the ships of Tarshish shipwreck you.

But notice in my text that the Lord controls the east wind: "The Lord brought the east wind." He brings it for especial purpose; it must sometimes blow from that quarter. The east wind is just as important as the north wind, or the south wind, or the west wind, but not so pleasant. Trial must come. The text does not say you will escape the cutting blast. Whoever did escape it? Especially who that accomplished anything for church or state ever escaped it? I was in the pulpit of John Wesley, in London, a pulpit where he stood one day and said, "I have been charged with all the crimes in the catalogue except one—that of drunkenness," and a woman arose in the audience and said, "John, you were drunk last night." So John Wesley passed under the flail.

I saw in a foreign journal a report of one of George Whitefield's sermons—a sermon preached a hundred and twenty or thirty years ago. It seemed that the reporter stood to take the sermon, and his chief idea was to caricature it, and these are some of the reportorial interlinings of the sermon of George Whitefield. After calling him by a nickname indicative of a physical defect in the eye, it goes on to say: "Here the preacher clasps his chin on the pulpit cushion. Here he elevates his voice. Here he lowers his voice. Holds his arms extended. Bawls aloud. Stands trembling. Makes a frightful face. Turns up the whites of his eyes. Clasps his hands behind him. Clasps his arms around him and hugs himself. Roars aloud. Halloos, jumps, cries. Changes from crying. Halloos and jumps again." Well, my brother, if that good man went through all that process, in your occupation, in your profession, in your store, in your shop, at the bar, in the sick room, in the editorial chair, somewhere, you will have to go through a similar process. You cannot escape it.

Keats wrote his famous poem, and the hard criticism of the poem killed him—literally killed him. Tasso wrote his poem, entitled, "Jerusalem Delivered," and it had such a cold reception it turned him into a raving maniac. Stillingfleet was slain by his literary enemies. The frown of Henry VIII. slew Cardinal Wolsey. The Duke of Wellington refused to have the fence around his house, which had been destroyed by the excited mob, rebuilt, because he wanted the fence to remain as it was, a reminder of the mutability and uncertainty of the popular favor.

And you will have trial of some sort. You have had it already. Why need I prophesy? I might better mention an historical fact in your history. You are a merchant. What a time you had with that old business partner! How hard it was to get rid of him! Before you bought him out, or he ruined both of you, what magnitude of annoyance! Then after you had paid him down a certain sum of money to have him go out and to promise he would not open a store of the same kind of business in your street, did he not open the very same kind of business as near to you as possible and take all your customers as far as he could take them? And then, knowing all your frailties and weaknesses, after being in your business firm for so many years, is he not now spending his time in making a commentary on what you furnished as a text? You are a physician, and in your sickness, or in your absence, you get a neighboring doctor to take your place in the sick room, and he ingratiates himself into the favor of that family, so that you forever lose their patronage. Or, you take a patient through the serious stages of a fever, and some day the impatient father or husband of the sick one rushes out and gets another medical practitioner, who comes in just in time to get the credit of the cure. Or, you are a lawyer, and you come in contact with a trickster in your profession, and in your absence, and contrary to agreement, he moves a nonsuit or the dismissal of the case. Or the judge on the bench, remembering an old political grudge, rules against you every time he gets a chance, and says with a snarl, "If you don't like my decision, take an exception." Or, you are a farmer and the curculio stings the fruit, or the weevil gets into the wheat or the drought stunts the corn, or the long-continued rains give you no opportunity for gathering the harvest. Your best cow gets the hollow horn; your best horse gets foundered. A French proverb said that trouble comes on horseback and goes away on foot. So trouble dashed in on you suddenly; but, oh, how long it was in getting away! Came on horseback, goes away on foot. Rapid in coming, slow in going. That is the history of nearly all your troubles. Again and again and again you have experienced the power of the east wind. It may be blowing from that direction now.

My friends, God intended these troubles and trials for some particular purpose. They do not come at random. Here is the promise: "He stayeth His rough wind in the day of the east wind." In the tower of London the swords and the guns of other ages are burnished and arranged into huge passion flowers and sunflowers and bridal cakes, and you wonder how anything so hard as sleel could be put into such floral shapes. I have to tell you that the hardest, sharpest, most cutting most piercing sorrows of this life may be made to bloom and blossom and put on bridal festivity. The Bible says they shall be mitigated, they shall be assuaged, they shall be graduated. God is not going to allow you to be overthrown. A Christian woman, very much despondent, was holding her child in her arms, and the pastor, trying to console the woman in her spiritual depression, said, "There, you will let your child drop." "Oh, no," she said, "I couldn't let the child drop." He said, "You will let the child drop." "Why," she said, "if I should drop the child here, it would dash his life out!" "Well, now," said the Christian minister, "don't you think God is as good as you are? Won't God, your Father, take as good care of you, His child, as you take care of your child? God won't let you drop."

I suppose God lets the east wind blow just hard enough to drive us into the harbor of God's protection. We all feel we can manage our own affairs. We have helm and compass and chart and quadrant. Give us plenty of sea room and we sail on and sail on; but after a while there comes a Caribbean whirlwind up the coast, and we are helpless in the gale, and we cry out for harbor. All our calculations upset, we say with the poet:

Change and decay on all around I see.
Oh, Thou who changest not, abide with me!

The south wind of mild Providence makes us throw off the cloak of Christian character and we catch cold, but the sharp east wind of trouble makes us wrap around us the warm promises. The best thing that ever happens to us is trouble. That is a hard thing perhaps to say; but I repeat it, for God announces it again and again, the best thing that happens to us is trouble.

When the French army went down into Egypt under Napoleon, an engineer, in digging for a fortress, came across a tablet which has been called the Rosetta stone. There were inscriptions in three or four languages on that Rosetta stone. Scholars studying out the alphabet of hieroglyphics from that stone were enabled to read ancient inscriptions on monuments and on tombstones. Well, many of the handwritings of God in our life are indecipherable hieroglyphics. We cannot understand them until we take up the Rosetta stone of divine inspiration, and the explanation all comes out, and the mysteries all vanish, and what was before beyond our understanding now is plain in its meaning, as we read, "All things work together for good to those who love God." So we decipher the hieroglyphics. Oh, my friends, have you ever calculated what trouble did for David? It made him the sacred minstrel for all ages. What did trouble do for Joseph? Made him the keeper of the corncribs of Egypt. What did it do for Paul? Made him the great apostle to the gentiles. What did it do for Samuel Rutherford? Made his invalidism more illustrious than robust health. What did it do for Richard Baxter? Gave him capacity to write of the "Saint's Everlasting Rest." What did it do for John Bunyan? Showed him the shining gates of the city. What has it done for you? Since the loss of that child your spirit has been purer. Since the loss of that property you have found out that that earthly investments are insecure. Since you lost your health you feel as ever before a rapt anticipation of eternal release. Trouble has humbled you, has enlarged you, has multiplied your resources, has equipped you, has loosened your grasp from this world and tightened your grip on the next. Oh, bless God for the east wind! It has driven you into the harbor of God's sympathy.

Nothing like trouble to show us that this world is an insufficient portion. Hogarth was about done with life, and he wanted to paint the end of all things. He put on canvas a shattered bottle, a cracked bell, an unstrung harp, a sign board of a tavern called "The World's End" falling down, a shipwreck, the horses of Phœbus lying dead in the clouds, the moon in her last quarter, and the world on fire. "One thing more," said Hogarth, "and my picture is done." Then he added the broken palette of a painter. Then he died. But trouble, with hand mightier and more skillful than Hogarth's, pictures the falling, failing, moldering, dying world. And we want something permanent to lay hold of, and we grasp with both hands after God, and say, "The Lord is my light, the Lord is my love, the Lord is my fortress, the Lord is my sacrifice, the Lord, the Lord is my God."

Bless God for your trials. Oh, my Christian friend, keep your spirits up by the power of Christ's gospel. Do not surrender. Do you not know that when you give up, others will give up? You have courage, and others will have courage. The Romans went into the battle, and by some accident there was an inclination of the standard. The standard upright meant forward march; the inclination of the standard meant surrender. Through the negligence of the man who carried the standard, and the inclination of it, the army surrendered. Oh, let us keep the standard up, whether it be blown down by the east wind or the north wind or the south wind. No inclination to surrender. Forward into the conflict.

There is near Bombay a tree that they call the "sorrowing tree," the peculiarity of which is it never puts forth any bloom in the daytime, but in the night puts out all its bloom and all its redolence. And I have to tell you that through Christian character puts forth its sweetest blossoms in the darkness of sickness, the darkness of financial distress, the darkness of bereavement, the darkness of death, "weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." Across the harsh discords of this world rolls the music of the skies—music that breaks from the lips, music that breaks from the harps and rustles from the palms, music like falling water over rocks, music like wandering winds among leaves, music like caroling birds among forests, music like ocean billows storming the Atlantic beach. "They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them nor any heat, for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." I see a great Christian fleet approaching that harbor. Some of the ships come in with sails rent and bulwarks knocked away, but still afloat. Nearer and nearer the shining shore. Nearer and nearer the eternal anchorage. Haul away, my lads; haul away! Some of the ships had mighty tonnage, and others were shallops easily listed of the wind and wave. Some were men-of-war and armed of the thunders of Christian battle, and others were unpretending tugs taking others through the Narrows, and some were coasters that never ventured out into the deep seas of Christian experience; but they are all coming nearer the wharf—brigantine, galleon, line of battle ship, longboat, pinnace, war frigate—and as they come into the harbor I find that they are driven by the long, loud, terrific blast of the east wind. It is through much tribulation that you are to enter into the kingdom of God.

You have blessed God for the north wind, and blessed Him for the south wind, and blessed Him for the west wind; can you not in the light of this subject bless Him for the east wind?

Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee,
E'en though it be a cross
That raiseth me,
Still all my song shall be,
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee.

INDEPENDENCE OF TEXAS.

The Original Declaration Found in the Archives of the State Department.

The curious fact has been brought to light that the State Department, Washington, has in its possession the original of the Declaration of Independence adopted by the Congress of Texas when that State was part of Mexico. Seth F. Shepard, Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, recently wrote to the State Department on the subject, saying that the original paper was held by the Federal Government, and desiring to know whether it did not properly belong to the State. The State Department archives were searched and the document found, bound in a volume of diplomatic correspondence relating to the recognition of Texan independence by the United States. It is undoubtedly the original signed by Sam Houston and his colleagues. An endorsement on the paper by Secretary Forsyth says the document was left at the department by "Mr. Wharton." Who Mr. Wharton was the State Department is anxious to ascertain. Secretary Olney wrote Judge Shepard that there seemed to be no evidence that the Declaration properly belonged to the United States Government.

Distinction for a New Woman.

If it is a distinction to be the first woman ever selected as a delegate to a National political convention, that distinction belongs to Mrs. Imogene C. Fales, of Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, Long Island. Mrs. Fales was one of the nine chosen at the Populist convention of the City and County of New York at the North Side Populist Club, 149th street and Third avenue. The Populists of New York are, as may be supposed, not strong in numbers, but they make this up in individual zeal. One of the most zealous is Mrs. Fales.

A Crowded Dry Goods Store Robbed.

L. T. Klein's dry goods store, in Chicago, was robbed by highwaymen who entered the store at night while it was open and well lighted, and forced the cashier to give up money estimated at $500, at the point of a revolver. Klein's is one of the largest dry goods stores in the city, and at the time of the robbery was filled with customers. This was the ninth robbery of a similar kind recently happening in Chicago.

The famous quintuplet babies of Paducah, Ky., are mixed up in a lawsuit. A doctor had arranged to make a ghastly exhibit of the five little bodies, but the undertaker, who wanted to exhibit them himself, refused to let them be taken away until a bill of $500 was paid.

Southern California expects to make 2,700,000 boxes of oranges this season, according to the estimates of experts. This is about fifteen per cent. more than last year's crop.

Several new meteorological stations are to be established in Mexico.

VETOED BY CLEVELAND.

The President Disapproved the General Deficiency Measure.

ANOTHER BILL QUICKLY PASSED.

The House Sustained the Veto by 172 to 40---The French Spoliation and Other Claims Objectionable---Those Items Cut Out and the Measure Put Through Without Any Delay.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The President sent to the House of Representatives Saturday afternoon a message vetoing the General Deficiency Appropriation bill. He replied briefly to the criticisms of his exercise of the veto power, and said he had hurried the preparation of the message in order that Congress might take action in the matter without delay. The ground for the veto was the provision for the payment of the French spoliation claims.

The President's veto was based upon two grounds—first, that the bill was, in many of its features, far removed from a legitimate deficiency bill, and, second, that the specific claims to which he referred were not just and equitable claims against the United States; that their payment would amount to the giving of gratuities, and that they would be payments of grace, and not of right.

In his veto the President says:

"This bill is in many of its features far removed from a legitimate deficiency bill, and it contains a number of appropriations which seem to me to be exceedingly questionable.

"The bill appropriates $1,027,314.09 for a partial payment upon claims which originated in depreciations upon our commerce by French cruisers and vessels during the closing year of the last century. They have become quite familiar to those having Congressional experience, as they have been pressed for recognition and payment, with occasional intervals of repose, for nearly one hundred years.

"I do not understand it to be asserted that there exists any legal liability against the Government on account of its relations to these claims. At the term of the Supreme Court just finished the Chief Justice, in an opinion concerning them and the action of Congress in appropriating for their payment, said: 'We think that payments thus prescribed to be made were purposely brought within the catagory of payments by way of gratuity—payments of grace and not of right.'

"If injustice has been done in the refusal of these claims, it began early in the present century, and may be charged against men then in public life more conversant than we can be with the facts involved and whose honesty and sense of right ought to be secure from suspicion.

"I think it will be found that in all bills proposed for the payment of these claims the sum to be appropriated for that purpose did not exceed $5,000,000. It is now estimated that those already passed upon, with those still pending for examination in the Court of Claims, may amount to $25,000,000. This indicates either that the actual sufferers, or those nearer to them in time and blood than the present claimants, underestimated their losses, or that there has been a great development in the manner of their presentation.

"The appropriations to indemnify against insurance losses rest upon weaker grounds, it seems to me, than those of owners, but in the light of all the facts and circumstances surrounding these spoliation claims, as they are called, none of them, in my opinion, should be paid by the Government."

THE HOUSE SUSTAINS THE VETO.

A New Bill, With the Objectionable Features Left Out, Immediately Passed.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Speaker Reed, immediately after it was received, laid before the House the President's veto of the General Deficiency bill, and it was read. From the applause which swept over the hall at the close of the reading it was apparent that the message met nearly general approval.

The Committee on Appropriations had full knowledge of the intention of the President, and had already prepared a deficiency bill excluding the claims objected to by Mr. Cleveland, and also the war claims under the Bowman act.

Representative Cannon, of Illinois, heartily supported the veto, and gave the advocates of war claims to understand very clearly that although their claims had not been objected to by the President they would not be included in the new deficiency bill. He also announced that if the Senate again fastened them on the bill he would hold Congress in session a month, if necessary, before he would let the measure go to the President with these claims included.

"If Congress," said he, "refuses to pass a bill appropriating for the ordinary expenses of the Government without 700 claims fastened on by the Senate, there is nothing but a healthy, wholesome public sentiment to fall back upon."

The vote was then taken on passing the bill over the President's veto. It was defeated by a vote of 40 to 149.

Mr. Cannon then moved to suspend the rules and pass his new General Deficiency bill. The men interested in the discarded claims filibustered all they could, but the bill was passed by a vote of 172 to 43. The new bill appropriates, in round numbers, $2,000,000 less than the one vetoed.

ANARCHIST BOMBS.

Six Persons Killed and Twenty-four Hurt in Barcelona, Spain.

The Anarchists have resumed their activity in Barcelona, Spain, and much fear is entertained that they will inaugurate another reign of terror similar to that which prevailed in 1892 and 1893.

During a religious procession on the feast of Corpus Christi a bomb was thrown in a dust heap near the cathedral. The bomb exploded when the processionists were entering the Church of Santa Maria and the people were panic stricken by the explosion and its effects.

Six persons were killed by the explosion and twenty-four wounded. The Captain-General of the province of Barcelona acted as standard bearer in the procession, while the civil Governor and the city Alcalde held the streamers of the banner. It is thought that the designers of the outrage contemplated killing these officials.

Two dynamite cartridges exploded outside of a house occupied by a priest at Orendain, St. Sebastain, province of Guipuzcoa, Spain. The house and other buildings were badly damaged, but nobody was hurt.

FIGHT FOR A FREE CUBA

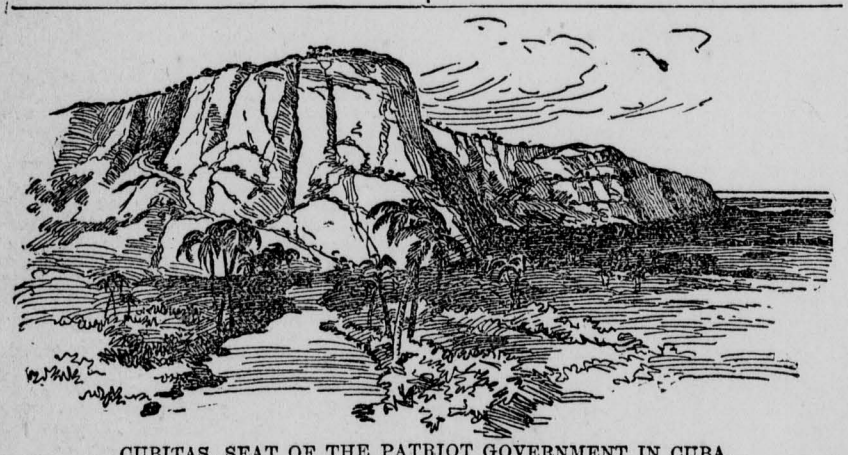
Patriots Defeat Attempts of Spaniards to Cross the Duaba River.

GENERAL LEE IN HAVANA.

The New Consul-General Arrives in the Cuban Capital---An American Boat Loaded With Filibusters and Ammunition, Has a Race Off the Cuban Coast That Lasted Several Hours.

HAVANA, Cuba, June 4.—General Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, who was appointed United States Consul-General in this city on the resignation of Ramon O. Williams, arrived here early yesterday morning by the Plant Line steamer Mascotte. The steamer was met by a gayly decorated tug, upon which were Messrs. Williams and Springer, Dr. Burgess and Senor Zaldo, representing the Captain-General. The party boarded the Mascotte and extended a cordial welcome to General Lee. General Gradley Tyler Johnson and a number of other Americans and a large crowd awaited General Lee ashore. On the wharf he was received most respectfully. There were no demonstrations, and he entered a handsome carriage, with the coachman and footman in Senor Zaldo's livery, and was driven to the Hotel Ynglaterra.

Advices from Baracoa report that engagements have recently taken place between Spanish forces and bands of insurgents on the banks of the Duaba River. Owing to the heavy rains lately the river was greatly swollen, and its crossing was rendered difficult. An attempt was made, however, by a Spanish column to reach the other side, but the troops were attacked by insurgents, with the result that one soldier was killed and two were wounded. The insurgents' loss is put at twenty-four, but is believed to be greater. Continuing their march along the river, the Spanish on May 27, again attempted to cross, this time by the ford at Buenavista, but they were again attacked, and Major Gonzales Moro and eight soldiers were wounded and perished in the river, being unable to regain the shore they had left, while a Captain, a sergeant and two privates were wounded, but succeeded in reaching the river bank. Orders have been given for the re-enforcements to be sent to the column by boats, but this will be difficult of execution owing to the condition of the rivers. A force of insurgents made an attack upon Candelaria, but they were repulsed and compelled to retire.



CUBITAS, SEAT OF THE PATRIOT GOVERNMENT IN CUBA.

(A small settlement in the province of Puerto Principe, Central Cuba. The place is about a score of miles due north from the city of Puerto Principe and about twenty-six miles due west from Nuevitas, in the same province.)

FLED FROM THE CRUISER.

The Three Friends Fired on by a Spanish War Ship.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 4.—The steamer Three Friends, which left this port on May 23 with a heavy cargo of arms and ammunition and 100 men for Cuba, returned yesterday morning after a successful and exciting trip under direction of Captain N. B. Broward. She landed every man and every cartridge into the hands of a strong band of insurgents in Santa Clara province, on the south side of the island.

On Thursday, May 28, when dawn broke, Captain Broward saw behind him, hull upon the horizon, one of the Spanish cruisers. They spied each other about the same time, for as soon as the Three Friends quickened speed, the cruiser also did so. There was a flash from her bow gun which brought 100 scared men to the deck of the Three Friends, but the missile fell short.

It was a race then for life. Captain Broward knew that the breaking of a pin would mean death for him and all his men, and so he put on steam gently, but finally found it necessary to make his stokers work frantically to outrun the Spaniard. Shot after shot was fired by the cruiser, until out of pure exasperation Captain Broward had a twelve-pounder loaded and spoke back.

The gunboat perceptibly slackened speed and by noon the military top of the Spaniard was below the horizon astern. The rest of the voyage was plain sailing, the cargo being landed in a covered bay at night.

Martinez Campos Arrested.

MADRID, Spain, June 4.—During a recent private discussion of affairs in Cuba between General Martinez Campos, the predecessor of General Weyler as Captain-General of Cuba, and General Borrero, the argument became animated and finally developed into a hot quarrel. A duel was arranged. The Captain-General of Madrid hastened to the spot, arriving just as the principals were being placed in position. It was only with the greatest difficulty that he succeeded in stopping the affair before either of the combatants was wounded. General Martinez Campos and General Borrero were finally disarmed and sent to their residences under arrest.

An Indian Shoots His Wife.

Moses Conjockety, an Indian of the Cattaraugus (N. Y.) Reservation, shot and fatally wounded his wife on the reservation. Constable Cowdry attempted to arrest the Indian a few hours later, and the latter resisted. Cowdry fired at him, the bullet taking effect in one of his legs.

Bering Sea Treaty Ratified.

A cablegram from Ambassador Bayard informed Secretary Olney that ratifications of the Bering Sea claims treaty had been exchanged in London. The treaty will not be made public until its promulgation in London, as it is desired to have it appear simultaneously in Great Britain and the United States.

CYCLING NOTES.

Toe clips seem to be growing in favor.

New Jersey has two women's bicycle clubs.

Coasting contests are becoming common.

A women's bicycle club has been organized in Atlantic City, N. J.

Bicycling is increasing the church attendance in the rural districts of Maine.

Tandem wheels are steadily growing in popularity among New York and Brooklyn riders.

Max O'Rell says that nothing but heaven can be prettier than an American girl on her bicycle.

At Prospect Park, Brooklyn, the other day, a count was made, and 40,000 bicycles passed in two hours.

New York and Chicago inventors have produced leather tires, but they are very slow in making headway on the market.

Inasmuch as the bicycle will carry eight times its weight over twelve miles an hour, superiority over every other vehicle is claimed.

During the afternoon of Decoration Day wheelmen passed a given point on the Coney Island (N. Y.) bicycle path at the rate of 4500 an hour.

New York City branches of the Y. M. C. A. have tabooed participation in Sunday contests. This action followed closely on a similar declaration by the Chicago branches.

The next General Assembly of Connecticut will, it is expected, be asked to pass a bill taxing each wheelman $1, the proceeds to be used for keeping the roads in good condition.

Arthur F. Cary, a son of George H. Cary, of Lynn, Mass., has started on a tour of the world on a bicycle. He will pedal to San Francisco, and sail thence to Japan. The trip may occupy five years.

"Bicycle fever," or "fatigue fever," as it is technically termed, has been discovered to be a very unpleasant resultant effect of hard bicycle riding. The physicians of London have discovered this new disease.

A good way to protect a bicycle lamp from dust, when carried on a long day's run for use returning home at night, is to have a small bag of the proper size made to fit over the lamp, with a drawn string at its mouth.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen the other day it was estimated that there were 250,000 bicycles in New York City alone, and that they represented an investment of not less than thirteen and a half million dollars.

Hartford, Conn., has two mounted policemen as a nucleus for a bicycle squad, and they are doing good work in arresting "scorchers." The day is not far distant when the bicycle squad will be a part of every police department.

Many country papers now contain appeals to wheelmen to call in at Sunday-school strawberry festivals and cool off by eating a plate of cream and strawberries, thereby aiding a worthy object and at the same time benefiting themselves.

An enormous crowd witnessed the opening of the new Charles River cycle track at Boston. E. C. Bald and W. D. Sanger distinguished themselves. In the professionals Bald won the half mile, flying start, in 1.01, the mile open in 2.15 3-5, the handicap in 2.22, and went an exhibition mile, paced by quintet, in this time: Quarter, .31 2-5; third, .41 1-5; half, 1.01 4-5; two-thirds, 1.21 1-5; three-quarters, 1.31; mile, 1.59 1-5.

Thirty thousand persons were at the Irvington-Milburn road course in New Jersey, Decoration Day. There were 153 starters in the twenty-five-mile road race, which was won by R. M. Alexander, of the Hartford Wheelmen. W. P. Neville, of the Vim Bicycle Club of Newark, was second. Charles Hadfield, of the Vim Bicycle Club, finished first, but was disqualified for having been paced. Monte Scott won the time prize in 1.08:21. He broke all road records from five miles up from scratch. The greatest handicap was 12 minutes 15 seconds. Seventy-four finished.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Pitcher Inks has been released by the Philadelphia Club.

Doyle is once more playing first base for the Baltimores.

Tebeau, of Cleveland, leads the first basemen of the country.

Rhines, of Cincinnati, is the pitching phenomenon of the year.

Clark and his batting eye strengthen the first corner of New York's infield.

The Cincinnatis are stronger than they were last year in Peitz and their pitchers.

Umpiring in the National League is about as nearly perfect at this time as it ever has been.

Boston's hitting has been altogether too weak for a team with championship aspirations.

The season's record thus far shows that the fielding has improved much more than the batting.

"Silver" King, formerly with St. Louis and the New Yorks, has been signed by Washington.

Catcher McCauley, of Washington, claims that in seven years he has been injured but twice behind the bat.

First Baseman Carey, of the Syracuse (N. Y.) team, recently accepted twenty-two chances in one game.

Louisville has shown within the past two weeks that the strongest clubs can no longer class them as easy game.

Schoch, who took Daly's place at Brooklyn's second base, played seven straight games before he made an error.

The Chicago Club has an invaluable man in Lange, its centre fielder. He is a first rate batter and well up to the mark in fielding.

It is understood that Pfeffer, released by New York, is merely on trial with the Chicagos. If he can play well enough Anson can use him.

Wilson's back-stopping still takes the fancy of the New York crowds. There is no catcher in the League excelling him in all-round work.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, is regarded as the best amateur cyclist in Washington.

The Goethe family is extinct. Count Leo Henckel, who died at Weimar not long ago, was the last descendant of the great poet.

Bismarck is only a strong man by fits and starts now, and shows unmistakable signs of his age, though his mental faculties are unimpaired.

Gladstone is under a pledge to his physicians never to make another public speech. He has more than once asked to have it set aside, but without success.

The German Emperor has had his left arm "skiagraphed" preparatory to an operation which is expected to give him partial if not complete use of the now useless member.

W. P. Hall, of Lancaster, Mo., is said to be the largest horse and mule buyer in the country, except the large cities. He has army contracts with foreign countries for animals for army use.

Anatole France, the new member of the French Academy, is an accomplished novelist, poet and reviewer, the Librarian of the French Senate and the son of a famous bookseller. He is one of the successful men in French literature.

Many years ago William Murphy left Ireland and went to Spain to grow up with the country. He is now Count de Morphi, Private Secretary to the Queen Regent of Spain and Chamberlain to Alphonso XIII. and a grandee of the first class.

The Sultan of Morocco, who is not inclined to pedestrianism, has had a little car line built through all the rooms of his palace, ending in his bedroom. A small motor pulls a two-seat sort of sled. It cost $100,000. With this the Sultan goes about.

Tom K. Soh, the new Korean Minister to the United States, is very American in his ways and dress. He was educated at Rutger's College. He says that the most important act of the present monarch was the decree that all his subjects should cut off their hair. It will produce a great revolution.

Sir Douglas Straight, who replaces Henry Cust as editor of Mr. Astor's Pall Mall Gazette, was called to the bar as long ago as 1865. Afterward he became justice at Allahabad, British India. He returned to London in 1891 with an enviable reputation and a pension. He has had some experience in journalism.

The Queen Regent of Spain has conferred a decoration upon the composer, Don Federico Chueca. Chueca is the composer of the famous march "Cadiz," now the most popular one among the Spanish soldiers. The influential "Imparcial," of Madrid, suggests making is the National march, and offers a prize of 1000 pesetas for a hymn to accompany it.

At the conclusion of the war General Russell A. Alger determined there was money to be made out of the great timber belt of Northern Michigan. In the winter of 1867 he moved into a logging camp with his family and roughed it there for two years. Then he came out, borrowed money with which to make his investments, and became eventually one of the wealthiest men in the West.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Shoeworkers have 110 unions.

Illinois has 190,750 union men.

Toledo Central Labor Union consists of forty-five bodies.

A union of unskilled laborers at Kansas City has 1400 members.

Kansas City painters demand eight hours and thirty cents an hour.

Chicago blacklisted garment workers will establish a co-operative shop.

Massillon (Ohio) building laborers struck against seventy-five cents a day.

Hexagon Labor Club—tile layers' helpers—raised its initiation fee to $50.

New York's wood carvers commenced an agitation for an eight-hour work day.

Girls employed by a Kansas City packing company won a strike against a cut in wages.

Amsterdam, Holland, has seventy-two diamond polishing establishments, employing 7500 workmen.

The Santa Rosa (Cal.) Labor Union has taken a contract for splitting railroad ties and chopping wood.

Swift & Co. have decided to close their packing plant in Kansas City, Mo. About 1300 men will be thrown out of work.

Union Pacific shops will be closed one day each week for a time. The prevalent good times are striking the railways of the country.

The railways in France employ 24,080 women, the majority of whom receive a small sum for opening and shutting gates where roads cross the track.

The Massachusetts State Shoe Inspector reports that violations of the law with regard to child labor have been quite common in the factories of Lynn.

A white button with the letters R. R. T. A., meaning Railroad Temperance Association, is now worn by more than 130,000 railroad men in the United States and Canada. The movement was started three years ago by the Hon. L. S. Coffin, of Onio.

The enforcement of the Raines law in New York has had much to do with the running of many of the glass factories in different parts of Gloucester County, New Jersey, on full time. The proprietors report that they have received big orders for beer bottles from New York, and that it will take them some time to fill the orders.

FOR LIMBS LOST BY VETERANS.

Government to Pay Over $500,000 for Substitutes or "Commutation."

The Government is to expend over $500,000 during the next fiscal year upon veterans and soldiers of the regular army who have lost a limb in service. Most of the beneficiaries are survivors of the Civil War rebellion, but there are also many enlisted men of the regular army who have lost limbs, or the use of them, since the war.

Every third year they are entitled to a new artificial arm or leg or for "commutation" in cash. An order is given to them on any artificial limbmaker they select, and transportation is furnished to them from their homes to the city where the limb is to be fitted. Sometimes this transportation amounts to a great deal more than the amount expended for the artificial limb, especially where the beneficiary travels from a distant Western hamlet to places like New York and Philadelphia. The greater part of the beneficiaries secure their allowance every third year. The other two years a smaller portion receive their allowance.

In the big year, such as the next fiscal year, the War Department pays out about $600,000 for artificial arms and legs, or for "commutation" for them. It is found that, despite the large number of deaths annually among the pensioners, the disbursements do not decrease year by year. It remains today about as it was ten or twelve years ago. This is accounted for by the fact that, although sixteen out of a thousand die every year, as many new claims are approved annually.

Odd Trees.

The macpalxochiquahitt, or hand flower tree, is a Mexican and Guatemalan tree, bearing a red flower whose stamens resemble in shape a human hand.

In Jamaica grows a tree whose bark consists of numerous concentric fibers, so arranged as to resemble lace. Charles II. once received as a present a collar made of it.

There is in Western India a variety of antiaris called the sack tree. You cut off a log of the proper length, soak and beat the bark, and pull it nearly off; then saw off the end of the wood, which remains for a bottom.

There is a shrub in Spain called the toothpick bishop weed, because the rays of the main umbel form thorny toothpicks when dried. A specimen in Kew gardens has 51,000 rays.

The great tree which has so long been a landmark in Aurora, Mo., used in years agone by many a hunter hiding for deer, was dragged down in the recent floods.

Electric Tramways in Paris.

Owing to municipal legislation, Paris has not permitted the introduction of the over head trolley system within the city limits, except in one or two instances on short lines. This has given rise to numerous attempts to provide pneumatic power or storage battery traction, and there is now on foot a project to construct an underground open conduit system.

Li Hung Chang, when he was received by the Czar the other day, presented him with the order of the double dragon on behalf of the Chinese emperor, and on his own account gave him a couple of bronze vases over 2000 years old.

A sub-lieutenent of the Italian army get $20 a month and has to pay his own expenses out of that.

Buy $1.00 worth Dobbins Floating-Borax Soap of your grocer, send wrappers to Dobbins Soap Mf'g Co., Philadelphia, Pa. They will send you free of charge, postage paid, a Worcester Pocket Dictionary, 298 pages, bound in cloth, profusely illustrated. Offer good until August 1st only.

About eighty thousand pianos are now being manufactured annually in America.

The Modern Beauty

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs. Made by the California Fig Syrup Company.

A Good Dog is Worth Looking After.

If you own a dog and think anything of him, you should be able to treat him intelligently when ill and understand him sufficiently to detect symptoms of illness. The dog doctor book written by H. Clay Glover, D. V. S., specialist in canine diseases to the principal kennel clubs, will furnish this information. It is a cloth bound, handsomely illustrated book, and will be sent postpaid by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City, on receipt of 40 cts. in postage stamps.

Catarrh and Colds Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you.

Inauguration of New Passenger Service Between Chattanooga and Norfolk.

Commencing Sunday, June 14th, the Southern Railway, Piedmont Air Line, will inaugurate a new passenger service between Norfolk and Chattanooga, via their new line, through Selma, Raleigh, Greensboro and Asheville. The new Route will be through the most attractive portion of North Carolina, "The Land of the Sky," and East Tennessee. The opening of the new line will give Norfolk and Chattanooga direct connection over a line all under one management. Connection will be made at Norfolk with rail line and Old Dominion Steamship Co. For further information call on or address 271 Broadway, New York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. BUCHMUELLER, Lexington, Mo., February 24, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Pill Clothes.

The good pill has a good coat. The pill coat serves two purposes; it protects the pill, enabling it to retain all its remedial value, and it disguises the taste for the palate. Some pill coats are too heavy; they will not dissolve in the stomach, and the pills they cover pass through the system as harmless as a bread pellet. Other coats are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years exposure, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill with a good coat. Ask your druggist for

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

R R R RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL
Summer Complaints,
DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA,
CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach or bowels, will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria in Its Various Forms Cured and Prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

There is lots of pleasure, satisfaction and health corked up in a bottle of HIRES Rootbeer. Make it at home.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia.
A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

"My Profits Doubled

from the day I took your advice and bought your 'ADVANCE' MACHINE!" "I wish I had taken it *sooner!*" One of the successful Well Drillers who uses our machinery and tools for Drilling Wells in Ohio made this remark a few days ago. He did over **$6000 worth** of Drilling in 10 months last year. **LOOMIS & NYMAN,** - - TIFFIN, OHIO.

OPIUM and **WHISKY** habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

RIPANS TABULES

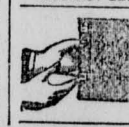
A physician in a New York town, not far from Albany, writes September 20th, 1895: "I had a case recently that will be of interest to you. An old gentleman had suffered from flatulence, due to indigestion; had been so annoyed by it that he had consulted all the doctors in the vicinity without securing any benefit. Finally he came to my office. I prescribed several remedies which failed utterly. I then prescribed Ripans Tabules, which he reported gave him immediate relief, and he is now nearly cured. I think it would be an excellent thing for you to make a strong feature of 'flatulence' in your advertisements, as I find them excellent in almost every case of that sort."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

NYNU—24

ELECTRIC Insect Exterminator

Death on Potato Bugs and all Insects. Does the most effectual work with the least labor and smallest cost of any Paris-green or Powder Distributor ever offered. Fully guaranteed. Ask your dealer, or upon receipt of $1.25 sent by express to any address. CHAS. H. CHILDS & CO., Utica, N. Y.



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"He that Works Easily Works Successfully." 'Tis very Easy to Clean House With

SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican county convention convened in the Y. M. C. A. hall, Huntingdon, yesterday at 10 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by the Chairman of the County Committee, Howard E. Butz, Esq. B. F. Ripple, of Rockhill, was chosen chairman, John A. Port, of Huntingdon, vice president, and Edmund Hutchinson, of Warriorsmark, C. M. Taylor, of Huntingdon, D. L. Dickson, of Petersburg, and Sigel Ashman, of Three Springs, secretaries.

Dr. Geo. C. Borst, of Mt. Union, Sigel Ashman, of Clay township, C. M. Gage, of Huntingdon, W. H. H. McElroy, Porter township, and Dr. J. F. Schofield, Shirleysburg, were appointed a committee on resolutions, after which the convention proceeded to nominate a ticket.

For Congress, Thad. M. Mahon, of Franklin county, was nominated by acclamation, with power to choose his own conferees.

For State Senator, Dr. H. C. Chisolm, of Huntingdon, and Dr. Z. B. Taylor, of Orbisonia, were presented. The vote resulted: Chisolm, 110; Taylor, 40. Dr. Chisolm was declared the nominee, and was empowered to choose his own conferees. In a few well chosen remarks he thanked the gentlemen for the honor conferred upon him and was grateful for the warm recognition he had received. He asked the support of those who had so vigorously opposed his candidacy and in the presence of the convention and Almighty God he promised to be faithful to the interests of his constituents if elected.

For Assembly, John S. Bare, Huntingdon, P. M. Lytle, Huntingdon; C. Henry Boyer, Huntingdon; T. O. Milliken, Miller township, and Dr. Z. T. Jones, Shade Gap, were presented: The vote resulted as follows: Lytle, 137; Bare, 86; Jones, 39; Milliken, 26; Boyer, 0. Lytle and Bare were declared the nominees.

For Prothonotary, Samuel A. Steel was nominated by acclamation, after which convention adjourned until afternoon.

Convention reassembled at 1 o'clock. The committee on resolutions made its report as follows, which was adopted:

We, the representatives of the Republicans of Huntingdon county, in convention assembled, do resolve:

That the deficit of revenue, the increase of public debt, the borrowing of money, the issuing of bonds, the hard times, the depression of trade and wages, the enforced idleness of the people and the privation, suffering and want that have prevailed for the last three years, are the direct result of incompetent administration, and of the Democratic free trade policy, which has been carried out in the repeal of the McKinley tariff law and the passage of the present act, which neither affords protection nor provides revenue.

That the remedy for the many evils the people have been compelled to bear since Mr. Cleveland became President is to be found in a restoration of the Republican party to power in all departments of the government and in a return to the tariff policy which under the administration of that party brought prosperity, contentment and happiness to the country, and that we favor the enactment of such tariff legislation as will afford ample protection to American industries and a revenue sufficient to meet the necessities of the Treasury.

That as part of our tariff system we favor reciprocity of trade with such nations as we may find it advantageous to make such arrangements with, and that this exception to a strictly protective policy should be made only in favor of those countries that are not industrial competitors of our own.

That we favor a currency every dollar of which can be maintained at a parity with every other dollar, and are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1, or at any other ratio which does not produce that result, and that the gold standard should be maintained until a bimetalic system be agreed upon by the civilized powers of the world.

That the course of our representative in Congress, Hon. T. M. Mahon, meets with our unqualified approval, and we present him again as our candidate with confidence that his record will be endorsed by an overwhelming majority of the people of the district.

That the Republican party of Huntingdon county present to the next House of Representatives as their candidate for Speaker the Hon. P. M. Lytle. In view of the fact that he will be the oldest member in point of service in the House from the country, and believing that the distinguished honor of presiding over the proceedings of that body should be conferred upon a representative from the country, and Mr. Lytle's record in the past four sessions having demonstrated his ability and his integrity, we hereby appeal to his Republican colleagues and solicit their support and influence in his behalf.

A resolution to change the rules that townships vote at primaries from 4 to 7 instead of from 5 to 8 was adopted. The rule will be submitted to the voters at the next primary election.

For Register and Recorder, the following were presented: John E. Wilson, B. F. Godard, I. N. Taylor, Frank W. Stewart, J. C. Shaffer, Wellington C. Mears, Chas. C. Brewster. J. F. Evans withdrew his name before a ballot was taken. The vote resulted as follows:

	1	2	4	5
Wilson	6	off		
Godard	24	40½	55	92
Taylor	30	37	47	off
Stewart	33	40	48	58
Shaffer	6	off		
Mears	31½	32½		
Brewster	19½	off		

The secretaries were unable to agree on the third ballot and it was not counted. Mr. Godard was nominated on the fifth ballot and came before the convention and returned his thanks.

For District Attorney the following names were presented: J. M. Steese, R. K. Foster and H. B. Dunn. The vote was as follows: Dunn 97, Steese 53. Mr. Dunn, was declared the nominee.

For County Treasurer, the following were presented: Wm. R. Liveringhouse, F. A. Dietrich, H. S. Musser, Thos. Mitchell, Jerome S. Nophsker, D. M. Miller, Benj. S. Fouse, Jacob Conrad, H. G. Neff and A. R. Leffard. Mr. Nophsker withdrew. The vote was as follows.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Liveringhouse	27	26	28	29	31	53	63
Dietrich	14	14	14	off			
Musser	33	33	33	34	46	52	87
Mitchell	5	5	off				
Miller	13	15	20	25	off		
Fouse	2	off					
Conrad	23	21	23	27	30	off	
Neff	5	5	off				
Leffard	23	28	33	35	43	44	

Mr. Musser was declared the nominee. He thanked the convention and was received with applause.

For County Commissioner, the names of Thos. J. Wright, W. S. Enyeart, Joseph E. Barr, E. B. Hissong, Geo. W. Stewart, James A. Wilson, A. S. Welch, James H. Garner, James C. Wright, Wm. H. Johnston, Jehu Madden, Jacob Auman, Luden Dean, D. M. Oaks, Andrew Shuldt and Martin Hess were presented. Mr. Garner withdrew. The vote was as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Wright T J.	8	8	8	off			
Enyeart	11	12	12	12	off		
Barr	10	off					
Stewart	53	55	56	58	58	74	74
Hissong	7	7	off				
Wilson	16	23	21	21	22	off	
Welch	32	32	35	42	45	74	102
Wright J C	15	15	17	17	17	off	
Johnston	18	17	17	17	17	off	
Madden	28	28	28	28	30	30	off
Auman	15	14	16	16	17	off	
Dean	31	31	31	31	31	45	42
Oaks	14	15	15	15	17	off	
Shuldt	45	44	44	44	46	73	82
Hess	4	off					

Andrew Shuldt, of Porter township, and A. S. Welch, of Mount Union, were declared the nominees. They appeared and expressed their gratitude for the honor conferred.

The names of D. Porter Stewart, Geo. W. Taylor and Robert Mason were presented for Director of the Poor. The vote was as follows:

Taylor	68	79
Stewart	20	off
Mason	62	71

Geo. W. Taylor, the present incumbent, was declared the nominee and thanked the convention.

For County Auditor the following were presented: Alem B. Kennedy, J. H. W. Plummer, Harris Richardson, J. Oliver Wright and Chas. W. Hiney. The vote was as follows.

Kennedy	30
Plummer	46
Richardson	78
Wright	95
Hiney	51

J. O. Wright and Harris Richardson were declared the nominees.

In the popular vote cast for United States Senator, Penrose had a majority of 510 over Wanamaker. Of the 150 delegates Penrose secured 95 and Wanamaker 55.

MOUNT UNION.

John Jenkins is painting the Appleby tenements on Water street.

Heavy showers have become very frequent of late in this section.

The annual children's day service will be observed in the M. E. church on Sunday morning next.

Dr. B. E. Himes and L. C. Van Buskirk, both of Newton Hamilton, were in town on business on Thursday last.

A neat fence around the lot on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Division street is one of the latest improvements in this place.

The primaries in this place on Saturday resulted in a large vote being polled, and the candidates for the different nominations were endorsed as expected.

The Republican county convention at Huntingdon on Tuesday attracted a large number of persons besides the delegates, candidates and their friends.

LeRoy Johnston, of this place, who was employed as a lineman by the Postal Telegraph & Cable Co., at Pittsburg, Pa., met his death on Tuesday last by being electrocuted on the feed wire of the Allegheny Co. Light System which became entangled with the wire of the company on which he was working. Death was instantaneous. The power of the wire with which he came in contact being estimated at 5,000 volts, more than enough to kill a half dozen men. The young man was about 20 years of age and was well known in this community. The body was brought to this place on Philadelphia express on Monday night and taken to the residence of his grandfather, Adam Crouse, with whom the unfortunate young man made his home. His mother, Mrs. V. B. McCarthy, and a brother Herbert Johnston, survive him.

LOCUST GROVE.

Earl Wright and brother Paul spent Sunday with their Grandfather Stever.

J. F. Swope and wife, of Colfax, visited friends in this neighborhood on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Greenland returned Saturday evening after a pleasant week's visit in Johnstown.

Miss Emma Mierley, one of our fine young ladies, is at present enjoying a visit with friends at Colfax.

Mrs. Wm. Wright and son Mearle, of Calvin, visited her father, J. M. E. Smith, on Thursday of last week.

Rev. Sparks will again occupy the pulpit at Otterbein. The subject of his discourse next Sunday will be 'Baptism.'

Childrens' day services will be held at Trough Creek next Sunday morning; at Cassville Sunday night, and at Calvin on the 21st.

Mrs. L. P. Bowman and sister, Jennie Curtman, spent Saturday night and Sunday with friends in Smith Valley and report a pleasant visit.

The U. B. Sunday school proposes having a picnic on the 4th and festival at night. They are undecided yet, as to the place it will be held.

Jesse, oldest son of Henry Chilcote, fell on Saturday and was hurt. Dr. Hamilton was summoned, but we have not yet learned how serious was the injury.

D. K. Coder and Ephraim Wright, of Calvin, are the possessors of fine lately-purchased bicycles. These gentlemen are past the general wheelman's age, but we venture to say that if the young riders do not practice more, these venerable seniors will outrun them in this modern mode of travel.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MAPLETON BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT for the year ending June, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand from last year	121 96	
From collector, including taxes of all kinds	683 80	
From state appropriation, year ending June, 1896.	843 65	
EXPENDITURES.		
Furnishing house — thirty desks, 1 teacher's desk.		83 50
Repairs—spouting, seats etc.		8 25
Teachers' wages		1015 00
Text books		60 11
Supplies—tablets, ink, pens, pencils, crayon, etc.		128 93
Fuel—coke and wood		53 69
Collector's fees		27 51
Treasurer's fees		30 69
Secretary's salary		12 00
Debt and interest paid		127 22
Other expenses—insurance $29 50, house cleaning $6 00, printing $10 38		45 88
Balance Dr.		56 63
	1649 41	1649 41
Balance in Treasury	56 63	

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer, school fund.

DR.		
To amt. from 1894-5	$ 66.09	
" " " collector	494.90	
" " of appropriation	843.65	
" " from special fund	60.00	
CR.		
By vouchers		1407.36
" 2 per cent. as Treasurer		28.15
Balance Dr.		29.13
	1464.64	1464.64
Balance in Treasury	29.13	

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer of special school fund for year 1895-6.

DR.		
To amt. from 1894-5	55.87	
" " " collector	161.39	
CR.		
By amt. transferred to regular fund		60.00
" vouchers		127.22
" 2 per cent. as treasurer		2.54
Balance Dr.		27.50
	217.26	217.26
Balance in Treasury	27.50	
ASSETS.		
Cash in Treasury	56 63	
LIABILITIES.		
Debt of district		306 00
Liabilities in excess of assets	249 37	
	306 00	306 00
Actual debt of district		249 37

We, the undersigned, auditors of Mapleton borough, do hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the treasurer of Mapleton borough school district and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 3d day of June, A. D., 1896.

J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
L. L. PARKER,
J. H. SHIMER,
Auditors.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the orgons. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitadle, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and $1.00 at B. O.Connor & Sons, Mapleton and Mill Creek.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn,a.

The place to buy Seasonable Goods at the right prices.

Sraw Goods

A special feature in our line is the elegant selection in the leading shapes and newest braids, exceptionally light weights viz: Yeddo, Sennits, Milans, Mackinaws and Manillas.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

We are adding a line of these goods in Dimities, Lawns, and in all the latest effects.

Dry Goods

We call your attention to our line of Serpentine Crepe, one of the most popular and satisfactory goods for mid-summer on the market, a full line of Challies, Lawns, Dimities, Satines, and Tassar Silk Prints, etc.

We are after your trade, and if a price and an up-to-date line of goods can interest you, we are bound to sell you.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

Undoubtedly

the choicest, best selected, and most moderate priced assortment of

Dry Goods

are those found on our counters to-day. Particularly attractive are the new cotton goods, such as Dimities, Lawns, Dolted Swiss, India Linen, Satteens, Crepons, Seersuckers and Ginghams; also the nicest line of Prints we have ever had.

Wall Paper

We have a very large line of handsome patterns (no old stock. Prices are very low. We want you to see this line before purchasing elsewhere.

Brushes

Yes, you are going to clean house and will want scrub and wall brushes. We have an excellent assortment; also good white stone lime.

Groceries

Hungry? Want something to eat? We are headquarters for groceries. Our white fish are nice and fat. New goods arriving almost every day. We endeavor to please our customers. We ask for a share of your trade.

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, - - Penn'a.

One More Sale--Last of the Summer.

One Day Only, Saturday, June 20.

In order to give our customers from the country an equal chance, the store will not be opened until 9 o'clock in the morning.

1200 yards Splendid Yard-wide Muslin (unbleached) at 4½c yard.
A lot of Dress Ginghams and Percales at 10c, reduced to 5c.
" " " " Duck, at 25c, " 10c.
" " Swiss, at 25c, reduced to 5c.
" " at 25c, 35c, 37½c, reduced to 15c.
" fine all-wool Dress Goods at 50c and 75c, redneed to 25c.
" Table Covers and Lambrequins, $1.25, $1.75, " 50c.
" Black Sateen Skirts, 65c and 75c, reduced to 50c.
" fine Parasols, $3.00 to $5.00, " $1.00.
" " Curtain Lace, $7.50, " $5.00.
" " " " $5.00, " $3.50.
" " " " $2.75, " $2.00.
" Children's Gossamers, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75, reduced to 50c.
" Ladies' Black Silk Gloves, 35c, " 10c.
" Children's Hose, 50c, " 5c.
" Traveling Bags (ladies') $1.00 to $1.25, " 25c.
" Men's Traveling Bags, $2.00 and $2.50, " 25c.
" Ladies' new Spring Capes, $1, $1.50, $1.75, " 75c.
" " " " " $3,75, " $2.50.

All Children's New Jackets at a Reduced Price.

Many of you that have never tried our sales do not know what you have missed. Come and look at the goods for once even if you do not buy.

WM. REED & SON,
Huntingdon, Pa.

HAZLETT BROS.

Kings of Low Prices in Clothing.

Spring may be a little backward in coming forward, but we have purchased our stock of

Spring and Summer Suitings

and Furnishing Goods notwithstanding. The goods are all on display and their character and general appearance speak for themselves, showing that we never deviate from our method of giving customers the very best, first, last and all the time.

These Prices tell the Cost:

MEN'S, We can fit almost any form and satisfy the closest buyer. $3 to $20

BLOUSE, Ages 3 to 10 years, $1 to $4

JUNIOR, Ages 3 to 7 years, $1 to $5

REEFER, Ages 3 to 8 years, $1.50 to $6.00

CHILDREN'S, Ages 5 to 15 years, $1 to $7.50

BOYS', Ages 14 to 19 years, $3 to $12

Our Derby and Soft Hats, in all Shades, Cannot Be Surpassed.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Penn St., Huntingdon.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 10. 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Showery weather.

—National Republican convention at St. Louis, June 16th.

—M. L. Neice is remodeling his dwelling house on Main street.

—A recent census of Mapleton borough gives the population at 624.

—Do not destroy the wild song birds. Their number is growing less every year.

—Dr. B. E. Himes, of Newton Hamilton, was a Sunday visitor to friends in Mapleton.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville, sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

—J. G. Gillam has had a long distance telephone placed in his store at this place.

—J. L. Montgomery and wife, of Altoona, visited parents in town during the past week.

—Preaching service in the M. E. church next Sunday morning at 10.15 o'clock by Rev. Treverton.

—Wm. Reed & Son have another big clearance sale Saturday, June 20th. Read their ad. in this issue.

—Elmer Pheasant, formerly of Mapleton, but now of Allensville, Mifflin county, was in town on Monday.

—B. F. Slates and L. H. Fisher, of this place, attended the Y. P. S. C. E. convention at Waterstreet last week.

—John Leffard and wife and Mrs. R. E. Rogers, of Huntingdon, spent a portion of last week with Mapleton friends.

—The large steam tannery of William J. Smith, at Potter's Mills, Centre county was destroyed by fire Thursday night, entailing a loss of $6,000.

—The famous summer resort, the Bedford Mineral Springs, was sold yesterday at a forced sale to parties from Wilmington Del., and Baltimore.

—The Ligonier Valley railroad receives fifteen cents for every Idlewild passenger carried over the line to the picnic resort in Pennsylvania railroad cars.

—At Millheim, Centre county, Thursday evening, the 19-month-old daughter of Clayton Duck, was scalded to death by a tub of boiling water being upset over her.

—An unknown scoundrel on Sunday night cut the tongue out of a calf belonging to William Larkin, a farmer residing near Tarr station, Westmoreland county.

—E. Guy Rex, a member of the senior class at Millersville state normal school has been awarded one of the honors of his class. We congratulate him upon his success.

—A verdict of murder in the second degree was found by the jury at Greensburg in the case of James Thompson, tried for killing Matthew Henry, formerly of Huntingdon.

—J. E. Dysart and Miss Bertha McConahy, both of this place, were united in marriage last Thursday evening by Rev. D. H. Campbell. The ITEM extends congratulations.

—Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R., extends thanks to Rev. Henry Treverton for the excellent discourse delivered before that organization last Sunday evening. By order of commander.

—Prof. J. H. Cessna, superintendent of Logan township schools, Blair county, and an irrepressible representative of the American Book Company, was looking up business in this vicinity on Monday.

—A merchant whose name never appeared in a local paper was asked by a small boy if he kept coffee. He replied, "Yes, I've always kept coffee," and was surprised at the reply, "Well, advertise and you will sell it."

—Judge Gordon, of Clearfield county, has decided that constables are not entitled to compensation for making returns to court and are only entitled to one fee for warrants containing the names of more than one person.

—Albert H. Stever Monday morning took his departure for Fairfield, Iowa, where he will spend a month visiting friends and viewing the sights in the place of his nativity. The ITEM hopes he may have a pleasant trip.

—Mothers will find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy especially valuable for croup and whooping cough. It will give prompt relief and is safe and pleasant. We have sold it for several years and it has never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction. G. W. Richards, Duquesne, Pa. Sold by J. G. Gillam.

—Charles M. Stever on Monday left for Altoona to resume work. Charlie has been sick since December 21st but the few weeks he has spent in and about Mapleton seems to have restored him to health and vigor. We hope such is the case.

—William Kline, an expert saw-miller, tells the Somerset *Democrat* that a few days ago he cut from a thirty-six foot white pine log 2,652 feet of lumber, almost free of knots. The log measured forty-two inches in diameter at the small end.

—William O. Henderson, son of T. R. Henderson, of Saltillo, graduates this week from the Baptist University at Louisville, Kentucky. It is his intention to enter the ministry and he will be ordained at Saltillo. He is a bright young man and will make his mark.

—Moses Miller, a well known blacksmith of Huntingdon, was found dead in his shop on Tuesday morning of last week. Mr Miller had eaten a hearty breakfast and was apparently in good health. Heart disease is ascribed as the cause. A large family survives.

—Blair county is celebrating the semi-centennial of her divorcement from Huntingdon county this week. Nature gave her a thorough washing preparatory for the event on Sunday but the drenching of Jupiter Pluvius was rather severe. Much damage was done in Altoona by the storm.

—Sheriff Mason, of Fulton county, advertises the sale of the real estate of the Aughwick Valley game and fish club. The property to be sold amounts in all to 3250 acres in Fulton and Franklin counties. The club has been in existence several years and is composed of a number of the most prominent politicians of the State.

—From a spark issuing from the stack of the large tannery at Potters' Mills, Centre county, Thursday morning the building ignited and was totally destroyed together with a big bark building. The tannery was occupied and operated by J. W. Smith. The loss will reach $5,000, with $3,800 insurance.

—The Bedford county commissioners have let contracts for four steel bridges. One of these is to be thrown across Clear Creek, three miles south of Everett, sixty feet in length; one in Southampton township, across Brushy Fork, also sixty feet in length; another near Sulpher Springs station, fifty feet long, and another at Pleasantville, a forty-five foot span.

—Theodore Cowher, of Elizabeth, Pa., and Miss Sadie Baker, of this place, were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Henry Trevorton, last Thursday evening. The ITEM joins with their many friends in wishing them a pleasant sojourn through life. The young couple left on Tuesday for Elizabeth, where they expect to make their future home.

—The Blair county soldiers' and sailors' monument, the first one erected in the state under the provisions of the act of 1895, was completed last week. The unveiling ceremonies will be held Thursday, June 11, the first day of the county's semi-centennial celebration. Governor Hastings will preside and an oration will be delivered by Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart.

—The purchasers of the assigned estate of the Speer White Sand Company met in Huntingdon on Tuesday of last week and organized under the name of the Keystone Sand Company. The following officers were chosen: M. W. Isenberg, chairman; J. G. Gillam, secretary and treasurer; A. B. Gillam, superintendent, and E. Eichelberger and William O'Connor, managers. The company has made the necessary steps for incorporation. On Wednesday they met at the works at this place, examined the machinery and at once commenced putting the Empire works in condition for operations. The Juniata works will be repaired later. The new company is sound to the core and we hope they may be able to do an extensive business.

Condensed Testimony.

Chas. B. Hood, Broker and Manufacturer's Agent, Columbus, Ohio, certifies that Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal as a Cough remedy. J. D. Brown, Prop. St. James Hotel, Ft. Wayne, Ind., testifies that he was cured of a Cough of two years standing, caused by La Grippe, by Dr. King's New Discovery. B. F. Merrill, Baldwinsville, Mass., says that he has used and recommended it and never knew it to fail and would rather have it than any doctor, because it always cures. Mrs. Hemming, 222 E. 25th St. Chicago, always keeps it at hand and has no fear of Croup, because it instantly relieves. Free Trial Bottles at B.O'Connor & Son's.

THREE DESPERADOES.

With a Drawn Revolver They Demanded Cash From Helpless Women.

Three masked men committed a robbery early Wednesday morning near Ennisville, this county, in true western desperado style. They forced an entrance into the home of the Misses Porter, three maiden ladies, and accomplished their ends in a way that smacks strongly of the Jesse James and Dalton Bros. system. When inside the house all three entered the bed room occupied by the sisters and immediately made a demand for money. They were given the contents of a missionary box without protest and told that was all that was about. This was not satisfactory, and while one of the men covered the ladies with a revolver the other two ransacked the house. Failuer to secure more money angered the trio and procuring all the wearing apparel belonging to the sisters they saturated it with oil and threatened to apply a lighted match unless their wishes were gratified. The sisters begged them to desist, saying they had already gotten all the available cash that was in the house, but they were merciless and bent upon extorting money by resorting to any means, no matter how foul. Being frightened themselves at the probable result, they did not apply the match.

Before leaving the premises however they stole a horse and carriage belonging to the ladies. At the stable of William Fagan, only a short distance away, another horse was stolen, and a third horse was taken from a stable on a tract of land where a sawmill is operated. The robbers were traced to Petersburg, where they left the animals and carriage standing.—*Monitor.*

Struck by Main Line Express.

Christian M. Pheasant, of Trough Creek, came to Mapleton Monday to get a load of lime. Immediately after dinner he started for Swope & Gayton's quarry to get his load. Just as he got on the crossing at the tannery second section of Main Line express, Samuel Miller, conductor, struck his horses, instantly killing them both. Mr. Pheasant and his son were both in the wagon and, strange to say, neither of them received a scratch. Both the animals were young bay mares, one being six and the other eight years old. It was a fine span and Mr. Pheasant deeply feels the loss of them. This is the worst crossing on the Middle division as one of the old tannery buildings is so close the track as to obstruct the sight of an approaching train from the west until a team or traveler is on the track. Neither can the engineer perceive a person approaching in time to whistle an alarm.

There are five tracks ot this point and there are few crossings used more than this one. An undergrade or overhead crossing would be a great improvement at that point.

Mr. Pheasant has the sympathy of this community in his loss but was warmly congratulated on his narrow escape from a horrible death.

Hiring Americans.

A Reading contractor, Crilley by name, is discharging all his Italian and Hungarian laborers and hiring Americans at higher wages. Contractor Crilley says in a long experience he has found that American laborers are more reliable; do more work in a day, and do it more intelligently, and are, therefore, worth more pay. How many more contractors are there like Mr. Crilley? Those who have watched gangs of foreigners at work will readily agree with the Reading contractor.

A Challenge.

To the amateur base ball clubs of Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Clearfield, Cambria and Centre counties: The Yanigans, of Tyrone, challenge any amateur base ball club from the above named counties, for $500, for the club winning the majority of games out of five, which are to be played. Address Box 84, Tyrone, Pa.

—Mr. James Perdue, an old soldier residing at Monroe, Mich., was severely afflicted with rheumatism but received prompt relief from pain by using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "At times my back would ache so badly that I could hardly raise up. If I had not gotten relief I would not be here to write these few lines. Chamberlain's Pain Balm has done me a great deal of good and I feel very thankful for it. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Hon. James P. Giles.

Dr. A. J. Hamilton, of Cassville, in the *Globe* of last week pays the following tribute to his friend, the late Hon. James P. Giles:

Thirty-one years ago the present month, on my return from the South, I met a prematurely old young man, gaunt, emaciated, whose shock of reddish hair over a hollow eyed, cadaverous freckled face, made him far from prepossessing in appearnce. He had been captured in one of the Virginia engagements and confined in gloomy Salisbury, where the experiment of starving men to death was in force on a scale that horrified the world. In that hell hole the seeds of death had been planted to mature thirty years later, although every effort that intelligent ingenuity could suggest was brought to bear to stamp out the poison and to reinvigorate a system that had once been rugged and robust.

It was my fortune to enjoy a close friendship with him for many years, until our different occupations in life severed us widely apart. We made our way together, working side by side, now as laborers on the railroad, now as working men in the timber woods, again as teachers in the public schools, devoting our leisure hours to the discussion and investigation of the natural phenomena, astonishing our fellow laborers by conversation on the correllation of forces and explaining the flash of fire that followed the blow of an iron hammer upon a rock. I remember one instance, when the "boss" of a gang of laborers asked us to explain what "degrees" meant, because he was instructed to not slope the railroad banks beyond forty-five degrees. We proceeded to lay off a circle and divide it into degrees, but as the circle was horizontal, he was still confused, when we solved the whole difficulty by bringing a wheelbarrow forward and representing the points of the compass by the spokes of the wheel.

He at that time then expected to enter the ministry and some denomination, I forget what one, had undertaken to defray his expenses through college, but he could not accept because he could not divest himself of the thought that he was actuated more by a desire to further his own advancement than for the good he might be able to accomplish. He was the purest man I ever knew.

In after years he was called upon to represent this county at the State capital, and in that campaign I said to the people through the columns of the *Globe*, "If J. P. Giles be elected the State of Pennsylvania will have in her Assembly at least one thorough Christian gentleman." Afterwards he accepted a clerkship in one of the departments. This I always regarded as a mistake. His constitution, undermined by suffering and exposure, was not fitted for a sedentary occupation, and his old enemy secured a foothold so securely that it could not be again dislodged. And so he died. One more link that bound some of us with ante-wartime days is severed. Of him it can be said that no other could step more proudly into the presence of his creator. His life was pure, blameless, noble. His example one to be followed by those who would rest in a simple, guileless, upright nature. Of Sir Walter Scott it was said that he never wrote a line that he wished erased. Of J. P. Giles it can as truthfully be said that he never did an act that he would wish recalled. And thus we part. Good bye, my friend, good bye.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Reduced Rates to St. Louis via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Republican National Convention, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., June 16, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell on June 12, 13, 14 and 15 excursion tickets to St. Louis and return at *a single fare for the round trip.*

These tickets will be good for return passage until June 21, inclusive.

For specific rates, sleeping car accommodations, and time tables apply to nearest ticket agent.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Reduced Rates to Chicago via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Democratic National Convention to be held at Chicago, Ill., July 7, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell on July 3, 4, 5 and 6 excursion tickets to Chicago and return at *a single fare for the round trip.*

These tickets will be good for return passage until July 12, inclusive.

For specific rates, sleeping-car accommodations, and time tables apply to nearest ticket agents.

To Tie Makers.

Replying to numerous inquiries, we will buy White Oak and Rock Oak ties, advance goods on them, and allow whatever we can realize from them, paying balance in cash. Specifications are 8½ feet long, 7 in. face, 7 in. thick for first class, and for second class not less than 6 inches face and 6 inches thick.

Dec. 23 tf. J. G. GILLAM.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

We are Still

Doing Business

at the old stand. Our stock is composed of a full line of

General

Merchandise,

and is as complete as can be found in this part of the county. We can furnish you almost anything you may want at

Prices as low as

the Lowest,

consistent with good goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness. THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

The Methodists propose to fly the United States flag over all their steeples.

England has ninety-four universities and America three hundred, yet there are 2,728 more professors in the former than in the latter.

Ex-Governor Sheldon of California, says that last year his State produced one-sixteenth of all the wheat grown in the United States.

King Menelik's treatment of the Hebrews in Abyssinia proves him far less a barbarian than many of the rulers of so-called civilized European nations.

Queen Victoria sent the Ameer of Afghanistan, by his son, presents valued at $250,000, and he has given her a lesson in oriental munificence, by sending her a lot of things, worth double the money.

Night parties, night study and double beds for nervous children are all frowned upon by many doctors. One of them says: "No matter in what else you economize, there is a criminal folly in economizing in beds. Every person needs his own bed more than he needs his own chair or own plate at the table."

New Zealand is considering a draft for a bill excluding consumptives from the colony, on the same lines as her present laws against lepers, small-pox sufferers, and others afflicted with contagious disease. A clause visiting heavy penalties on ship captains bringing consumptives to the colony will compel them to demand clean bills of health from passengers before taking them aboard.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger has taken the census of 1890 and divided the criminals of the United States as follows: In the North Atlantic States, 28,258; in the South Atlantic States, 11,409; in the North Central States, 19,584; in the South Central States, 16,084, and in the Western, 6,724. With the exception of the Western States, there is less crime committed the South than in any other section of the country.

B. F. Fernow in an article in The Independent, to show that permanently good roads are an important element in any rational system of forestry, cites the example of the little city of Goslar, in the Harz mountains of Germany. This old town owns a forestry of 75,000 acres, which the citizens treasure as one of their best investments, because it not only furnishes them outing grounds and good sport in the way of hunting, but with a sure and continuously increasing revenue. Under conservative management the annual cut is 350,000 cubic feet of wood, and the net income for the sale is, in round numbers, $25,000 a year, or $3.50 an acre a year, which is a good return from soil unfit for agriculture. Formerly the district was without good roads, but in 1875 the forest manager persuaded the city fathers to appropriate enough money to construct a first-class road system, which was gradually completed. In 1891 $25,000 had been spent on roads, and 141 miles of these roads were in good order. The manager kept an account of the influence of this improvement on the profits and cost of his forestry operations, and he was able to show that the annual cost of logging had been reduced by $2,450, the cost of hauling $2,520, and the result of the sales due to the fact that much formerly unsalable material could now be disposed of and all could be transported more conveniently was increased by $3,255, being a net increase of $8,255, or nearly 33 percent of the amount invested in road improvements. On one road which was macadamized and maintained for a year at a cost of $7,440 an instructive comparison was made between the cost of hauling 470,000 cubic feet of wood over the old and over the new roads. On the old road 4,273 loads were required of 110 cubic feet, each, and costing $3.60, or amounting in total to $15,282.80. On the new road the same quantity was moved in 2,652 loads of 177 cubic feet each, and the cost, at the same price a load, was $9,547.20, which means that the saving in haulage alone was $5,734, or 75 percent of the cost of the road in one year.

Beyond.

Beyond the crimson and the gold,
Beyond all things both new and old;
Beyond the sunset's flashing light,
Beyond the stars that sparkle bright,
Is nature's power.

Beyond the false, beyond the true,
Beyond man's power to construe,
Beyond all hope and clean desire,
Beyond the music in the air,
Ring memory's bells.

Beyond all loss or sordid gain,
Beyond the turmoil and the pain,
Beyond lament and falling tears,
Beyond mistakes of misspent years,
Fate's moulding power.

Beyond the first, beyond the last,
Beyond the milestones of the past,
Beyond the old love and the new,
Beyond the debts Time owes to you.
Is love's lament.

Beyond the ebbing of the tide,
Beyond the oceans that divide;
Beyond the lights along the shore,
Beyond the log book's written score,
Is safety's harbor.

Beyond all passion, pain and strife,
Beyond disorders that are rife,
Beyond the cypress and the pine,
Beyond the battle's well fought line,
Is victory's banner.

Beyond all troubles and all ills,
Beyond the everlasting hills.
Beyond all want and keen regret,
Beyond the poor whom we forget—
An angel's whisper.

Beyond the pearly gates that shine,
Beyond the light that seems divine,
Beyond the tint that nature paints,
Beyond the passing of the saints,
Time's revelation.

—George Herriott in Boston Courier.

A PREMONITION.

BY ALBERT B. PAINE.

It began with a dream.

I thought I was in a most picturesque spot, sight-seeing. Suddenly the place became a grave-yard, and I was surrounded by moss-covered tombs. Something about it reminded me of the old St. Louis cemetery in New Orleans.

I awoke depressed and uncomfortable about the little railroad journey I was to take to the state capital that day.

During the morning one of the men in the office casually inquired if I usually put my affairs in order when I was going on a trp.

"Look here, Muchly," I snapped out, "I have been away a hundred times. How is it you never asked me that question before?"

He looked at me solemnly.

"Well, I hardly know," he said; "it just occurred to me that one ought to be prepared for almost anything in these days. Of course nothing will happen you know, still—"

I went away, feeling decidedly blue. I might have remained at home, I suppose, but I did not.

The presentiment of impending disaster forced itself more powerfully upon me as the journey proceeded. I reflected with some satisfaction that my affairs, such as they were, were in fairly good shape, in event of my taking off. Alas, it did not occur to me in that moment that there are some things worse than death!

My errand at the capital was trifling. Returning to the hotel I found my legislative friend Lewis Farrell there, and was cordially invited by him to attend what he modestly referred to as a little company to be given at his house that evening.

"I have brought only these with me," I said ruefully, looking down at my Scotch knockabouts.

He reflected a little and said he supposed they would do. Then he inquired if I had seen Jenkins—a mutual friend known to be in the city that day, and whom he also wished to be present.

I suppose that I must have imagined that there was a peculiar intonation in the question, but it certainly impressed me so at the time, and I maintain to this day that there was a mystifying inflection in Farrell's voice, though I am quite sure now that it was entirely due to the prospect of my appearing in Scotch knockabouts.

I was decidedly uncomfortable about the matter, myself, until later when I met Jenkins, who assured me that he also had come altogether unprepared for going out, and must make his appearance in the blue serge he had on.

I had about concluded not to go until I met Jenkins. I knew Jenkins to be truthful. Alas, I did not know that he would treacherously cover himself with borrowed plumage.

I was quite happy now in the prospect of the affair, for there is no truer saying than that misery dotes on company. I had quite forgotten my gruesome dream and presentiment of evil.

I went around to Farrell's rather early, intending to get away before the crush. Farrell and his young wife received me as I entered the parlor, and after an exchange of greetings gently pushed me forward into the crowd.

In that instant I caught sight of the perfidious Jenkins, standing beneath a decorated chandlier, arrayed like the lilies of the field, and by his side, in white mull, the most beautiful creature I had ever seen.

I have always been somewhat vain of my rapid thought action—my ability to take in a situation at a glance, and, as Mrs. Farrell steered me toward the couple with easy grace, I caught glimpses of what, to my excited imagination, seemed a number of suspicious trifles.

Then a most terrible thing happened. I turn cold and hysterical, even now, when I try to reason out the full hideousness of it, in cold blood.

Jenkins and the fair creature beneath the flowers! Jenkins, who had comforted me with his blue serge, blushing, and in full dress! The angelic creature beside him in white mull and radiant. In a flash of idiocy it came upon me—a wedding! A surprise for my benefit! Farrell's talk and Jenkins's blue serge a blind! I was being presented to the bride!

I was too much confused to catch names, but the situation became clear in an instant, and in the next I had grasped Jenkins's hand and congratulated him, murmuring my surprise and good wishes. The look that came into the poor fellow's face should have enlightened me, but nothing short of a hickory club could have done that then. My ambition was no ordinary one. I was not content with being a common everyday donkey, but must put myself on record as the most colossal ass of the century. Turning from Jenkins to his divine companion, I congratulated her feelingly, and then perhaps it was the titter of some one behind me; perhaps it was a filtering through my natural processes—I will never know just how or what, but—I realized!

Kind Providence sent a flock of new arrivals just then, and I faded away into the next room to die. I found a quiet spot behind some tall palms, and there on a little rustic seat, with only the whispering green leaves for company, I waited the dark angel's coming. It was beginning at my extremites. In a few moments the coldness and stupor would reach my hips and shoulders. My face was still quite warm.

"They will find me here," I thought, "and perhaps even she will be charitable to my shortcomings."

Just then young Mrs. Farrell's voice came filtering in to me through the palms.

"Have you seen Mr. Trimley?" she was saying, and her voice was mixed up with little twinkles of laughter—"such a good joke!"

I smothered a groan.

"He congratulated Mr. Jenkins and Mary as bride and groom," she continued, breaking down every other word to laugh, "and he did it so well you would have thought he was in earnest. Poor bashful Mr. Jenkins almost collapsed, but Mary enjoyed it immensely and is laughing and telling everybody. I am looking for Mr. Trimley now to express my disapproval."

I came forth then from behind the palms and took a new lease on life. I accepted modestly the compliments on my clever bit of acting, only remarking quietly that I believed I had squared an account now with Mr. Jenkins, the exact nature of which I generously refused to disclose. It was a horribly narrow escape, but the benefits have been correspondingly large.

I learned never to disregard presentiments.

I learned to take my dress-suit along when I visit the capital.

Last and best of all, I learned—instantly, deliriously and unrestrainedly—to love Mary.

Not until she reads this story tonight will she know the real inwardness of the incident that brought about the first two of these benefits.

The causes that resulted in the third she has known for a long time.—New York Truth.

Not to Be Outdone.

The way in which the French military men induce emulation among the diverse crops of their army is illustrated by a history of the 2nd Zouaves, a crops serving in Africa, which was lately told in Paris.

During a long and terrible march in Algeria, under a blistering sun, this crops had been following all day a battalion of famous marchers, the 8th Chasseurs a pied, or long-legged "foot cavalry." Both crops were tired, hungry, faint, and inclined to complain. The zouaves averaged much shorter and squattier men than the foot chasseurs.

Toward evening the expedition arrived near a town. The commandant of the chasseurs halted them, and made a speech, couched in slangy terms such as would please the men, asking them if they wished to make an entry into this town worthy of the best marchers in the army.

"Yes!" the chasseurs answered.

So he reformed them in parade order and with bugles blowing they marched into the town, though every man was half dead, at a springing quickstep.

The zouaves, who were close behind, saw this with indignation. Their colonel halted them, too, and made them a speech in French, which would translate in English about as follows:

"Look at that, you rascals! Are you going to take the bluff of a set of gawks like those?"

"Never?" the zouaves screamed.

So their colonel had the roll sounded. These zouaves, like all others, have a sort of "gymnastic drill," in which they do a great deal of running and some very active manipulation of their muskets. The order for this drill was given.

So the zouaves, who but a moment before had been ready to sink, entered the town at a prancing run swinging their guns about fantastically. And the chasseurs were duly humiliated.—Youth's Companion.

A Mystery Explained.

The following is said to be the correct version of the manner in which the late Shah made the acquaintance of the boy companion whose presence n England excited so much interest:

Some years ago his Majesty was out in the moumtains lion hunting, when, in the evening, a terrific thunderstorm came on, with the result that he had to seek shelter in the first house or hut to which he came. This happened to be the humble abode of a shepherd, who had but one child—a boy.

During the night, the Shah heard the child cry, and, feeling uneasy, his Majesty left his room and visited the child. Scarcely, however, had he left his apartments when the roof gave way and fell upon the bed upon which he had just been lying. Had the Shah been there he would have inevitably been killed. He was much startled, and attributed his deliverance from a violent death to the boy, stating that the child must have been inspired by Mohammed. The following morning the Shah directed that both the boy and his father should thenceforward remain in personal attendance upon him.

The boy then became known throughout Persia as Aziz Sultan, or the "Sultan's Darling." The Shah never went out without the boy. The father was subsequently promoted to high rank in the Persian army, and accompained the Shah in his East European travels.—London News.

A Dangerous Friend

A young San Antonio lawyer, who was after a fee, slipped around among the prisoners in the recorder's court and selecting the toughest looking man in the crowd, nudged him just a little, and he looked around.

"You'll get six months," the lawyer whispered.

"I don't doubt it," he answered.

"Well I'm a friend of yours, and I—"

"Keep still," he sung out; "don't give it away or I'll get six months more, if the recorder gets on to it."

The lawyer didn't give it away any further.—Texas Siftings.

A watch which is in good running order in one year's time ticks 157,680,000 ticks.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 14.

Lesson Text: "Jesus Crucified," Luke xxiii., 33-46—Golden Text: I Cor. xv., 3—Commentary.

33. "There they crucified Him." Four words, but how unutterably significant, who can measure it? Then the events between the passover and supper of the evening before and this last and crowning event: Gethsemane, the betrayal and arrest, Peter's denial, the long and weary and awful night and morning before the council, and Herod, and Pilate; the mockery and the scourging, and now the crucifixion, and that between two malefactors as if He, too, was one. Truly He was numbered with the transgressors, and He complained not. Oh, my soul, it was all for thee! What thinkest thou of it, and of Him who was crucified on thy account?

34. "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." This was His first utterance from the cross. If we take the seven in order as we find them here and in verse 43, then John xix., 25-27; Math. xxvii., 46; John xix., 28, 30; Luke xxiii., 46, we have suggested to us the great facts of forgiveness, glory, all that we need between forgiveness and glory, His being forsaken that we might never be, His thirst and all that is implied in it, His finished work and then His exit from the body to His Father.

35. "He saved others. Let Him save Himself if He be Christ, the chosen of God." Thus the people and the rulers derided Him. They were natural men, they understood not, therefore they talked foolishly. He could have saved Himself, for He said, 'No man taketh My life from Me. I lay it down of Myself" (John x., 18), but He could not save Himself and save others too. He laid down His life voluntarily that He might save others.

36, 37. "If Thou be the King of the Jews, save Thyself." Thus the soldiers also mocked Him, not knowing what they said. He would not save Himself, but He would save them if they would let Him, for had He not prayed for them even as they drove the nails into His hands? Let us lay to heart His words, "He that saveth his life shall lose it, but he that loseth his life for My sake, the same shall save it (Luke ix., 24).

38. "This is the King of the Jews." Thus Pilate caused it to be written over Him in the langnages of the world, Greek and Latin and Hebrew, and he would not alter it even to please the Jews. This was doubtless of God, for the time will come when all the world shall see and acknowledge that this same Jesus, once crucified at the place of a skull, is the King of the Jews. Then shall He also be King of Kings and Lord of Lords. Without Him all the things of earth are as empty as a skull, nothing to them, all vanity and vexation of spirit, but in Him and with Him all is peace and righteousness.

39. "And one of the malefactors which were hanged railed on Him, saying, If Thou be Christ, save Thyself and us." Both Matthew and Mark say that the thieves reviled Him. Luke does not contradict that, for if both at first did it, he is correct in saying that one of them did so, and he doubtless refers to the one who persisted in doing so. To save Himself and them was impossible, but to give His life in order to save them was what He was doing.

40. "Dost not thou fear God, seeing thou art in the same condemnation?" When a malefactor turns preacher, something has happened to him, and in a short space of time something remarkable has come to this thief. His eyes have been opened to see that the One in the midst is more than He appears to be, and he has already in his heart believed upon Him and received Him as Lord.

41. "And we indeed justly, for we receive the due reward of our deeds, but this man hath done nothing amiss." Here is evidence of the new birth. He condemns himself and justifies the Lord, whereas the carnal mind, which is enmity against God, always justifies itself and condemns God (Rom. viii., 7; Luke xvi., 15). He confesses his sins and acknowledges that he is suffering only what he justly deserves, while at the same time he testifies to the holiness of the One in the midst. This is the work of the Spirit of God.

42. "And he said unto Jesus, Lord remember me when Thou comest into Thy kingdom." No man can say that Jesus is the Lord, but by the Holy Spirit (I Cor. xii., 3). See, then, the Spirit's work in this man's heart. He believes that Jesus, though crucified as an evil doer, is the Lord of glory and that He has a kingdom.

43. "And Jesus said unto him, Verily I say unto thee, to-day shalt thou be with Me in paradise." What a joy to the penitent thief, his sins all gone, his bodily sufferings so soon to be over, and that very day in glory with his Lord! Let us not modify or seek to alter the precious words. They are in perfect accord with other words of the book concerning the death of the righteous. "To die is gain." "To depart and be with Christ is far better." "Absent from the body, present with the Lord" (Phil. i., 21, 23; II Cor. v., 8). But, says one, Jesus had not ascended to the Father when He met Mary Magdalene on the morning of the resurrection (John xx., 17), therefore how could the thief be with Him in paradise that day? He spoke to Mary of His ascending to the Father in His risen body, but as to His Spirit He was surely in paradise as soon as He died.

44. "And it was about the sixth hour, and there was a darkness over all the earth until the ninth hour." He was crucified at the third hour (Mark xv., 25), or 9 in the morning, and from noon till 3 p. m. there was this awful darkness, for the prince of darkness was doing his worst. It was his hour and the power of darkness.

45. "And the sun was darkened, and the veil of the temple was rent in the midst." When the Son of Righteousness was suffering for the sins of the world, it was surely meet that the sun in the heavens should refuse to shine. Just before He comes in His glory the sun and moon shall both be darkened in the day of His wrath (Math. xxiv., 29, 30). The veil in the temple was a symbol of His body, for He hath opened for us a new and living way through the veil—that is to say, His flesh (Heb. x., 20). The veil was worked full of cherubim, and when it was rent the cherubim were rent also. When He died, all who believe in Him died.

46. "Father, into Thy hands I commend My Spirit." These were His last words uttered with a loud voice, so that He may be said to have died in His full strength. They did not take His life, He gave it up and He went out to God. When Stephen died, he said, "Lord Jesus receive my spirit" (Acts vii., 59), and he went out to be with his Lord, more alive than he ever was before, while kind hands laid his body away till Jesus comes.—Lesson Helper.

Abont to Fly.

Professor Langley, of Washington, announces that his flying machine is completed and that manufacturers are already making offers for building rights. He expects to see the contrivance put to commercial uses within a year.

AUSTIN CORBIN DEAD.

Thrown From a Carriage on His Estate at Newport, N. H.

FAMILY WITNESS THE ACCIDENT.

His Coachman Also Killed and His Grandson and Dr. Kunzler Seriously Injured ---Horses, Driven for the First Time Without Blinders, Become Frightened ---Mr. Corbin's Career.

NEWPORT, N. H., June 6.—Austin Corbin, the multi-millionaire, the master spirit of the intricate Long Island Railway system, chief owner of Manhattan Beach and leader in the restoration of the Long Island wilderness to beauty and attractiveness, was killed at his country house, two miles from this village, Thursday afternoon by being thrown from his carriage. The accident occured at 3 o'clock. His fortune is estimated at $40,000,000.

Mr. Corbin, with his wife and daughter Annie, left their New York City mansion last week and took up their summer life on the fine New Hampshire farm known as "Corbin's Wonderland," with its fish and game parks and other attractions.

The accident took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Corbin had made preparations for a fishing trip to the pond in his famous Blue Mountain Park, and the party, consisting of himself, his grandson, Corbin Edgell, and Dr. Paul Kunzler, started from the house.

A pair of horses which Mr. Corbin had recently purchased were harnessed to a light, two-seated open carriage. They were driven for the first time by Coachman John S. Stokes.

The horses were driven without blinders for the first time. About half way down the driveway from the house Mr. Corbin raised a sun umbrella, which frightened the horses into a run. Coachman Stokes was not able to hold them, and at the end of the driveway, where there is an abrupt turn, the carriage was dashed out of the road. It struck a tree and threw the occupants out, down a steep embankment, about eight feet high, against a stone wall.

When the injured men had been removed to the house, Mr. Corbin's condition was seen to be very serious, his right leg had been broken, both above and below the knee, and crushed in a terrible manner. A large scalp wound, about four inches long, was cut to the bone on his forehead, and there was another cut nearly as long and deep on the right side of the head. His lip and chin were also badly torn.

Dr. Cilley, of Boston, reached Newport at 8 o'clock p. m., and everything was done to alleviate Mr. Corbin's sufferings until death released him at 9.45 p. m.

John S. Stokes, the coachman, sustained a double fracture of the right leg and a fracture of the base of the skull. He lived about three hours after the accident.

Mr. Corbin's grandson had a double fracture of the right leg, and Dr. Kunzler's left arm was broken near the wrist and his ankle sprained.

Sketch of His Career.

Austin Corbin was at different stages of his life successful as a lawyer, banker and railroad man, but it was as the latter he became most famous.

He was born in Newport, N. H., on July 11, 1827. His father was well to do, and he received a common school and academy education. He studied law with Chief Justice Cushing and Governor Ralph Metcalf.

After that, he went to Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar. He was soon taken into partnership by Governor Metcalf and practiced successfully until October, 1851.

In that year he gave up his practice in Newport, and moved to Davenport, Ia., where he soon became known as a successful lawyer. In 1854 he became a partner in the banking firm of Macklot & Corbin. The firm dealt largely in Western mortgages and made money rapidly.

When the National Banking law was passed he saw its advantages and at once organized the First National Bank of Davenport. It began business June 29, 1863, and was the first National bank opened for business in the country.

In 1865 he sold out his business interests in Davenport, and came to New York City. Here he established the Corbin Banking Company. He became interested in railroads, and was within a few years known as a large holder of stock in good properties.

In 1873, while staying with one of his children, who was ill at Coney Island, he conceived the idea of making it the great metropolitan watering place. He bought the west half of the island, built railroads to it and hotels and resorts on it. Its success was instantaneous, and he made millions out of the scheme.

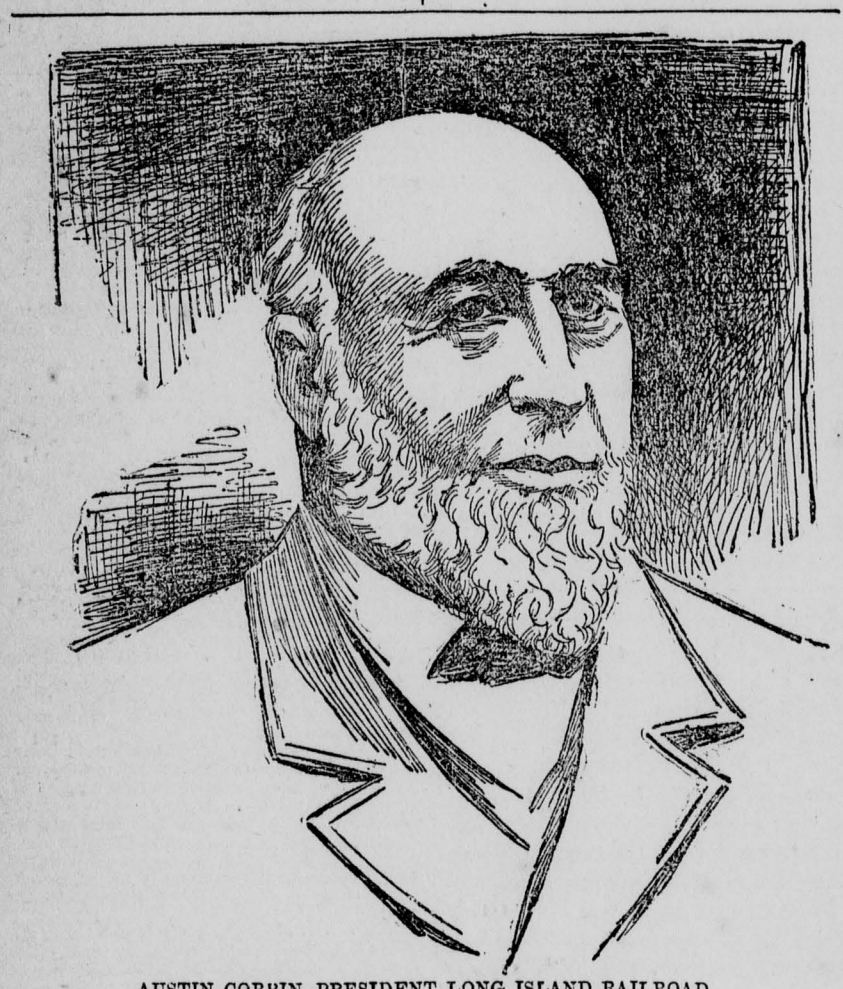
He next bought up all the rivals roads on Long Island and consolidated them into one system, which gave him a monopoly of the transportation business of the entire island.

He became even better known by the prominent part he took in the re-organization of the Reading system, and New Jersey Central Railway. He took the latter out of the hands of a receiver and made it a dividend paying property within three years. Besides the immediate members of his family Mr. Corbin is survived by grand-children, who will almost certainly share in the enormous wealth he leaves.

Mr. Corbin established a game preserve called Blue Mountain Forest, near Newport, N. H., which has become famous. It contains nearly 30,000 acres, and in it are elk; deer, buffalo, wild boar, and other kinds of big game. He also had a farm of about 700 acres on Long Island.

In 1853, at Davenport, Mr. Corbin married Hannah M. Wheeler, a daughter of Simon Wheeler, of Newport, N. H., his native town.

His eldest daughter, Mary, married Rene Cheronnet Champollion. She died in Paris four years ago, leaving a son, Andre, now in this country. Champollion is also dead. Isabella Corbin is the wife of George S. Edgell, Mr. Corbin's partner. Another daughter is unmarried, and Austin Corbin, Jr., is at Harvard.



AUSTIN CORBIN, PRESIDENT LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
(Who was killed in a runaway accident on his farm in Newport, N. H.)

STATE CONVENTIONS.

The Delegates Chosen and the Financial Planks Adopted.

Conventions to take action in regard to the coming nominating conventions met in various States and took action as follows:

LEXINGTON, Ky.: The Kentucky Democratic State Convention was in session two days. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported complete reorganization of county committees, as well as State organization, silver men being put in charge, with Major P. P. Johnston, of Lexington, Chairman of both State, Executive and Central Committees. This removes State headquarters away from Louisville to Lexington. A long discussion followed the return of the majority report, declaring for the free coinage of silver and nominating Senator Blackburn for the Presidency. The majority report was adopted—yeas, 678; nays, 214. Blackburn, Hardin, Rhea and Ellis were elected delegates-at-large. Next to Blackburn, the delegates' choice for President is Bland, of Missouri.

STAUNTON, Va.: Virginia Democrats met at Staunton and sent to the National Democratic Convention twenty-four delegates instructed to vote for free and unlimited coinage of silver. The unit rule was adopted. The money plank approved by the convention, which was written by Senator Daniel, is as follows: We hereby instruct all of the delegates from Virginia to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago to vote for a platform declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, and for candidates for President and Vice-President who openly advocate that principle. The convention was composed of 371 gold standard men and 1276 silverites. Resolutions favoring free silver were adopted. The minority report was voted down—1276 to 371.

JAMESTOWN, North Dakota: The Democratic State Convention adopted a free silver platform. The following delegates to the Chicago Convention were elected: State Senator Rich Williams, of Grand Forks; J. J. Hill, of Burleigh; R. Hartman, of Cass: Eaton, of Ramsey; Wilson, of Pombina. The delegates were instructed to vote for free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and to vote for a candidate for President who would stand on that platform.

LEWISTON, Me.: The Maine Populists met in State Convention. After indorsing the Omaha platform, the resolutions demanded the free coinage of both silver and gold in a ratio of 16 to 1, without asking the consent of any other Nations, and further demanded that no bonds shall be issued under any circumstances hereafter. Luther C. Bateman was nominated for Governor.

The President's Family Go to Gray Gables.

Mrs. Cleveland and her three little girls, Ruth, Esther, and Marion, and her maid, left Washington by a special car for the President's summer cottage, "Gray Gables," at Buzzard's Bay, Mass.

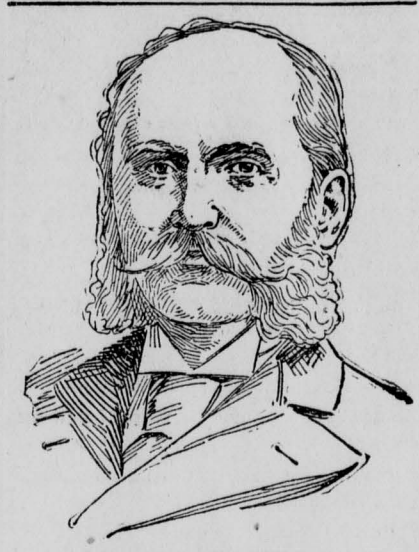
Reward for Lynchers.

Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, has offered a reward of $500 each for the first ten of the lynchers of Jesse Slayton and Will Miles arrested, thus covering the total amount, $5000, authorized by the statute to be paid for such a purpose.

THE FIRST NOMINEE.

Joshua Levering, Who Was Selected to Head the Prohibition Ticket.

Joshua Levering, who was nominated for the Presidency by the Prohibitionists at their National Convention in Pittsburg, Penn., is a leading business man in Baltimore, Md., being a member of the firm of E. Levering & Co., importers of coffee. He has belonged to the Prohibition party since 1884, when he voted for St. John for President. In 1891 he was the the Prohibition candidate for Controller of Maryland, and last year was nominated for Governor. He was born in Baltimore, September 12, 1845.



JOSHUA LEVERING.

TWO COLORED MEN LYNCHED.

One Dragged From the Court Room by an Armed Mob and Hanged and Shot.

Two colored men were hanged to a tree in the middle of Broad street, the main business thoroughfare of Columbus, Ga., and riddled with bullets by a mob at 10 o'clock a. m., a few days ago. They were Jesse Slayton and Will Miles.

Slayton assaulted Mrs. Howard Bryan, a respectable white woman. He was captured and placed in jail before the crowd looking for him could find him. He was carried to the Superior Court room for trial. He had been indicted and a jury was being impanelled when a mob rushed up the steps into the court room, yelling and brandishing rifles and pistols. They seized the terrified man, threw a rope around his neck, and dragged him 100 yards down Broad street, riddling his body with bullets at every step. The body was swung up to a tree and left dangling there.

The crowd then went to the jail after Will Mills, another colored man, who one night about two years ago attempted an assault on Mrs. Albright. The jailer pleaded with the mob, but to no avail. He was compelled to surrender Miles to save his life and the jail from destruction. He gave up the keys and Miles was led to the tree where the body of Slayton dangled. He was swung up and his body filled with bullets. Miles had been tried and convicted twice, and his case had been sent back twice by the Supreme Court on technicalities for a new trial. The last trial resulted in a mistrial, and he was in jail awaiting his fourth trial.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

A Net Increase for the Month of May of $5,188,730.

The debt statement issued from the United States Treasury Department at Washington shows a net increase in the public debt less cash in the Treasury during May of $5,188,730. The interest-bearing debt increased $3,176,450; the non-interest-bearing debt decreased $885,170, and cash in the Treasury decreased $2,897,450. The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business May 30 were: Interest-bearing debt, $845,488,590; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,645,970; debt bearing no interest, $373,535,050. Total, $1,220,669,610. The certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the month were $555,646,973, a decrease of $4,947,280; the total cash in the Treasury was $861,766,970; the gold reserve was $100,000,000; net cash balance, $167,193,210. In the month there was a decrease in gold coin and bars of $17,139,316, the total at the close being $151,307,142. Of silver there was an increase of $1,613,720. Of the surplus there was in the National bank depositories $20,952,972, against $26,698,590 at the end of the present month.

DIED ON HIS STEAM BICYCLE.

He Was 72 Years Old and the Success of His Invention Excited Him Too Much.

H. S. Roper, a mechanical engineer of the Roxbury district, died on his wheel at the New Charles River Bicycle Park at Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Roper was seventy-two years old, and had been engaged for a number of years perfecting a steam bicycle. He went out to try his machine on the new Charles River track, where several professionals are in training. It was proposed that he pace some of the riders and he willingly agreed. Butler, one of the riders, had difficulty in keeping within a short distance of the steam wheel, and Mr. Roper was much elated. After finishing ahead of Butler, Mr. Roper started to speed around the track. Suddenly the wheel began to wabble and he fell with it. When the wheel was lifted from him it started off, and it required four men to hold it until the steam was shut off. The physicians who examined Mr. Roper's body state that he died of heart disease occasioned by the excitement.

The President's Tin Wedding.

Tuesday, June 2, was the tenth anniversary of the marriage of President and Mrs. Cleveland. They did not celebrate the occasion, but passed the day quietly, the President at the White House and Mrs. Cleveland at Woodley, their country seat. In the afternoon Mrs. Cleveland came into town in her phaeton and drove back to the country with the President. The Rev. Byron Sunderland, who performed the marriage ceremony, called at the White House.

Bicycles Companies Assign.

The factory of the Standard Cycle Works Company, Chicago, was closed by the Sheriff on judgments amounting to more than $20,000. The failure is laid to the sharp competition and rate cutting. The March-Davis Cycle Company, also of Chicago, made an assignment in the County Court. It scheduled assets to the amount of $60,000 and liabilities of $70,000.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Secretary Smith has appointed T. D. Loach, of Texas, principal examiner and J. P. Wooten, of Georgia, Chief of Division in the Bureau of Pensions.

William Dubois was appointed head usher at the Executive Mansion in place of George Dexter, of Michigan, apppointed a Postoffice Inspector. Mr. Dubois is a native of New York.

The President nominated G. F. Smithers, of Delaware, now Deputy Consul at Osaki and Hioga, Japan, to be Consul at Chung Kiang, China.

The House, by a vote of 113 to 5, adopted the resolution giving to Martin (Pop., N. C.), the seat occupied by Lockhart (Dem.). Rinaker (Rep., Ill.) was given the seat of Downing (Dem.) by a vote of 167 to 51.

The Senate repassed the River and Harbor bill over the President's veto. Only five Senators—Democrats—voted to sustain the President.

The House settled the contested election case of Mitchell vs. Walsh from the Eighth New York District. The report of the majority of the Elections Committee recommended the seating of Mitchell (Rep.) in place of Walsh, and it was agreed to—yeas, 152; nays, thirty-nine. By this action the Democratic strength in the House was reduced to ninety-seven, and that of the Republicans increased to 249.

The marriage of Miss Julia Scott Stevenson, second daughter of the Vice-President, to the Rev. Martin D. Hardin, son of General P. Watt Hardin, of Kentucky, took place in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. The President and his Cabinet were present. The bride received gifts from many Senators and Foreign Ministers.

Senor De Lome, the Spanish Minister, has protested to the American Government against the parading of the Cuban flag in a procession in New York City on May 30.

The President sent to the Senate the nominations of William Churchill, of Brooklyn, to be Consul-General at Apia, Samoa, and David N. Burke, of New York, to be Consul-General at Tangier, Morocco.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cleveland	23	13	.639	Brooklyn.	20	20	.500
Baltimore.	26	15	.634	Chicago..	21	22	.488
Philadel..	26	16	.619	Pittsburg.	18	20	.474
Cincinnati	26	16	.619	New York	18	23	.439
Boston....	23	17	.575	St. Louis.	12	29	.293
W'shing'n	20	19	.513	Louisville..	9	31	.225

During a heavy electrical storm at Clearfield, Penn., Mrs. George Hess, of Stoneville, was killed by lightning.

Fred Bush, aged seventeen, and Fred Smarr, about the same age, were drowned in the Ohio River off Augusta, Ky., while bathing.

Thomas Thompson, of Jersey, N. J., while riding a bicycle, rode over the precipice of the Gorge, on the Palisades, falling twenty feet. He received fatal injuries.

The handsome bronze statue of Benjamin Franklin, presented to the printers of Chicago by Joseph Medill, and erected in Lincoln Park, Chicago, was unveiled.

Charles P. Symonds, a prominent citizen of Salem, Mass., was found guilty in the United States Circuit Court of violating the contract alien labor laws by employing an Englishman and bringing him to this country. The verdict carries with it a fine of $1000.

An eight-year-old son of Henry Acklen, of Racine, Wis., was torn to pieces by two bulldogs while returning from school.

A Long Island City jury found a verdict for $5000 against Dr. Seigbert Balaban for making a similar statement about a woman patient as did Dr. Playfair, the London physician.

Turner and Dunlop, the Burden servants who were arrested in London with the family jewels in their possession, arrived in New York in charge of detectives.

Henry B. Hill, who for thirty years past was cashier of the Catskill (N. Y.) National Bank, died, aged seventy-nine. His sister, widow of Dr. A. Cooke Hull, who was a prominent New York physician, died the same morning.

Joseph Windrath, one of the slayers of Carey B. Birch, receiver and cashier of the West Chicago Street Railway Company, was hanged at the county jail at Chicago, Ill.

Mayor Strong, of New York City, transferred from the exempt schedule to the competitive list, subject to the rules of Civil Service examination, 140 city offices, with annual salaries aggregating $318,000.

At Ellsworth, Me., Burton E. Frazer, twenty-seven years old, died from an overdose of morphine prepared by his friend James Clough, and administered by Miss Nellie Newell, his sweetheart. Frazer had been suffering from acute rheumatism.

The Yale crew that is to race at Henley, England, left New Haven, Conn., and the students gave the oarsmen a rousing send-off.

Equestrian statues of Generals Meade and Hancock were unveiled on the battlefield of Gettysburg, Penn.

John Boylan, a lineman, was shocked to death on an electric-light pole in Brooklyn.

Antoine Nedou, aged sixty-seven, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Levy Paulin, were thrown from a buggy at Clinton, Mass., and killed.

General Wheaton, of the United States Army, stationed at Denver, Col., was informed that Massia, the renegade Apache Chief, had been slain in Southern Arizona by Indian scouts after he had killed three scouts. The passing of Massia will be heard of with delight by all of the inhabitants of Southern Arizona and New Mexico, for he was a red-handed murderer.

The National Brewers' Association held its thirty-sixth annual convention at Philadelphia. The association represents 1771 breweries, having an aggregate capital of $250,000,000.

John Hogan was sentenced to forty-eight years' imprisonment for barn burning at Doylestown, Penn.

Thirteen persons were injured, some of them fatally, by the fall of an elevator in Baltimore, Md.

Kentucky's Democratic State Convention was controlled by the free silver men. Cleveland's and Carlisle's names were hissed. Temporary Chairman Long made a speech in favor of the gold standard. When the vote for Temporary Chairman was called for, State Senator Charles J. Bronston, the free silver candidate, received 691 votes, while Judge Humphrey, the gold standard candidate, got 206.

The town of Pratt, Kan., has repudiated its bonded indebtedness. The City Council has instructed the Treasurer not to pay any more interest coupons on the city's bonded indebtedness. Pratt carries a bonded debt of $75,000.

A filibuster expedition sailed from Mobile, Ala., with the purpose, it is said, of capturing a Cuban seaport.

Judge Woodbridge Strong, at New Brunswick, N. J., sentenced Henry Jackson, a colored man, to six years' confinement in State prison for attempting to wreck trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Deans Station, on the night of May 6.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

23

MILK AND CREAM.			
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.10 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			22,799
Condensed milk, gals			231
Cream, gals			784
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Extras	$ —	@	$ 15½
Firsts	14	@	15
Thirds to seconds	11	@	13½
State—Fancy	—	@	15
Welsh tubs—Fancy	—	@	14½
Western Im. Creamery	10	@	12
Western Dairy	9	@	11
Factory, firsts	9	@	10½
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	6¼
Full cream, good to prime	—	@	6
State Factory—Part skims, common to fair	2	@	3
Part skims, choice	4	@	4¼
Full skims	1½	@	2
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	12½	@	13
Jersey—Fancy	13	@	14
Western—Prime to choice	12	@	12
Southern—Best	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice	—	@	1 30
Medium, 1895, choice	—	@	1 10
Pea, 1895, choice	—	@	1 05
Red kidney, 1895, choice	—	@	1 10
White kidney, 1895, choice	1 30	@	1 35
Black turtle soup, 1895	1 20	@	1 25
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₱ 60 lbs	1 80	@	1 85
Green peas, bbls	—	@	77½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Blackberries, N. C., ₱ qt	7	@	14
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ basket	—	@	—
State, ₱ basket	—	@	—
Apples, Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	5 50
Russet	3 50	@	4 00
Baldwin	—	@	—
Cherries, ₱ lb	7	@	12
Strawberries, Jersey, ₱ qt	5	@	10
Huckleberries, N. C., ₱ qt	6	@	14
HOPS.			
State—1895, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	8
1895, common to fair	3½	@	5½
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	7
Common to prime	3½	@	6
Old odds, 1893	1½	@	2½
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	1 00
Clover mixed	72½	@	75
Straw—Long rye	1 00	@	1 10
Oat	55	@	65
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Southern, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	3 00
Old, ₱ sack	50	@	75
Sweet, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Cabbage, ₱ crate	75	@	1 00
Onions, old, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Bermuda, ₱ crate	1 10	@	1 15
Squash, Marrow, ₱ crate	1 00	@	1 50
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	25	@	1 00
Carrots, ₱ 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 50
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Watercress, ₱ 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 00
Rhubarb, ₱ 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 50
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 50
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	1 50	@	3 00
Green peas, ₱ basket	1 75	@	2 00
String beans, ₱ crate	75	@	2 00
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	2 00	@	4 00
Kale, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Spinach, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 00
Asparagus, ₱ doz bunches	1 00	@	1 75
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches	50	@	75
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Cucumbers, ₱ crate	75	@	1 50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	14	@	18
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	60	@	75
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	40
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Chickens, Phila., ₱ pair	—	@	—
Western, light weight	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	8	@	9
L. I. Spring ducks, ₱ lb	—	@	16
Geese, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Patents	4 20	@	4 40
Spring Patents	3 50	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	71¾	@	72¾
July	—	@	63¼
Corn—No. 2	—	@	33¾
Oats—No. 2 White	24¼	@	24½
Track, White	—	@	—
Rye—No. 2, Western	40¼	@	40¾
Barley—Feeding	35	@	35½
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	3 50	@	4 00
Clover	6 75	@	8 25
Lard—City steam	—	@	4.00c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6	@	7
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	5	@	7½
Country dressed	4½	@	6½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	3 20	@	4 50
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	6 50	@	7 25
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	3 50	@	3 85
Dressed	4½	@	5

Newsy Gleanings

The old Swedes Church, of Wilmington, Del., has just celebrated its 197th anniversary.

The Los Angeles (Cal.) Postoffice turns $110,000 a year, net, into the coffers of Uncle Sam.

Saginaw, Mich., was niggardly in its school appropriation, and the school term has been reduced to thirty-six weeks.

The 1896 session of the United States Naval War College at Newport, R. I., was formally opened by Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo.

Portland (Me.) people have subscribed $175,000 toward building a grain elevator of 1,000,000 bushels capacity for the Grand Trunk Railroad.

Vallejo, Cal., has adopted an ordinance requiring a license of $50 per quarter for all traveling salesmen, whether they sell by sample or otherwise.

South Australia has just held an election at which women voted for the first time, while at the same time the first experiment of the referendum was made.

The design submitted by Carl Rohl-Smith for the proposed statue to General Sherman, in Washington, was chosen by the commission in charge of that enterprise.

On the Pennsylvania's lines east of Pittsburg and Erie there are 1803 locomotives, 1800 passenger coaches and 42,500 freight cars. The Pennsylvania is now the largest system in the country.

Unless the proverbial "unexpected" happens, the Metropolitan Traction Company of New York City will be running cars with compressed air motors in New York by the middle of next month.

Eggs are being peddled around Tucson, Arizona, at twenty cents per dozen, the lowest price ever known there. In days gone by they were considered cheap at seventy-five cents and $1 per dozen.

THE AVERAGE MAN.

One Who Comes Within That Classification May Consider Himself in Luck.

From the Chicago Record.

"It's a pleasure to fit you" said the clothing salesman to his customer.

"Why?" queried his patron, as he glanced complacently over his shoulder at his figure reflecting in a long mirror.

"Because you are an average man. I mean that your height, width of shoulders, chest measure, length of back, width across the hips, length of arms and legs, and general 'set' conform to the average dimensions struck off by the manufacturer of ready-made clothing,"

"I thought you could fit any sized man."

"So we can, but to do it sometimes we must break up three different sets of clothing; take the coat from one, the vest from another, and the vest from another. Now, with you it is different. I simply took the chest measure and found the coat in a few minutes made for that measure. The vest and trousers were all right, of course, for you are a man of average build. And you are a lucky man, too, according to my way of thinking. I know that when it is said, 'Oh, he is an average man,' the term is used in the deprecatory sense. As a matter of fact, to say that a man is an average man is to say that he will go through life easily, with less friction, with more pleasure and less annoyance than the man who is above or below the average. Everything made in quantity is made to fit the average man. A door knob is placed where it is most handy to the man of average height. A letter box is put up so that the average man can mail his letters with the least difficulty. Car straps hang down far enough for the average man to clutch them with the least effort. Car steps are placed so that the average man can get in and out of a street car easily.

"Hats, shoes, shirts, collars, cuffs, stockings, clothing of every sort, are made of average sizes. If a man of a certain height is too fat or too slim for the average build of that height, he is in trouble as soon as he enters a clothing store. If his legs are too long or too short, the salesman must overhaul his stock and try on a number of trousers before he finds a pair that will fit, and frequently he must have them altered after all.

"Now it's the same way with other things. The man of average intelligence, average brain power, average schooling, average morality, and average religious ideas will get along in the world better than men who stand high above him. Men above the average have added responsibilities thrust upon them. More is expected of them. They are supposed to keep up a fast gait, and if they do not, the world finds fault with them. The average citizen, average husband, average father, average man, is happy, because he is inconspicuous. He goes along unnoticed, as he is neither a fool or a genius. He attracts no attention and finds ten times more solid pleasure in life than those who are highly gifted in one way or another. You see the average man is a well-balanced man, and balance means stability, and stability means rest. I have figured this thing out, and have come to the conclusion that the world is better because of the great majority of average men, who go steadily and quietly along, not because of the few geniuses who flash up and blaze like bonfires for a time, and then die down to have their ashes blown into everybody's eyes to annoy and pester them."

—The readers of the ITEM in need of hardware will find it to their advantage to buy of D. E. McClain, Saltillo. My stock consists of general hardware, paints, oils, harness, household goods, stoves, furniture, carpets, wall paper, etc. I have employed a competent tinner and am prepared to make good ware or do contract work. Prices very reasonable.

Gen. Lee and Old Glory.

I was talking lately with a soldier who fought under Gen. Robert E. Lee, and he waxed eloquent in his eulogy, dwelling upon the fact that in every instance the humblest subaltern or private was greeted with a graceful salute and word expressive of the benign heart of the genuinely great man.

The march of the army was from Chambersburg, Pa., to Gettysburg.

Just on the edge of Chambersburg a large house was passed—the highway was narrow and the house was immediately on the street. From the window a young girl was waving a federal flag, giving expression to her patriotic feelings for the north, and her contempt for the passing troops.

"Take in the gridiron." "Fold up the dishrag," was the reception from the men of Dixie.

Just at this junction Gen. Lee rode up, and happened to pause for a moment opposite the young girl's demonstration of loyalty. Looking up, he raised his hat, and courteously said: "All honor to the old flag!"

There was silence for a moment, when some one evidently let the young lady know that the dignified man who had addressed her was Gen. Lee, and her arm fell and the flag lay limp across the sill of the window.

Looking up again, partly with reproof, to his men, and partly with gallant consideration for a lady, he said: "Wave it on, daughter, wave it on; no one shall disturb you." But the arm and will were both paralyzed.

There is one comment; where the heart is truly noble, and the nature refined, war cannot brutalize, authority will not render arrogant, insult will not vex, and there must and will be a kindly deference to the opinion and bias of other people.—*Edwin Hinks, in Leesburg (Va.) Washingtonian.*

About once a week or once every fortnight the newspapers contain an account of the shooting of an eagle in this or one of the adjoining States. We are given all the details how the gallant sportsman stole upon this king of North American birds and shot him to death. We confess every such account fills us with indignation. What a brave act, what a heroic deed, what an incomparable nimrod! On one side a man six feet high, rifle or shot gun in hand creeping unawares on the king of birds and killing it. What harm are the eagles doing to the people of the United States that they should be thus hunted and killed? What reader of this would have eagles harmed? What one are they likely to harm? Yet how many of them would not destroy this monarch of crag and air if the opportunity offered? Eagles are no longer numerous in this State and it is a shame that this noble bird should become totally extinct through the ignoble action of the shot gun murderer.—*Lancaster New Era.*

Here are four freaks which the exchanges are talking about: Mrs. Harry J. Ensminger of Williamsport, has a hen that recently hatched out a chick with four perfectly formed legs. An Anapolis woman found a two-head-lizzard. Harry Zentmyer, Hagerstown, has in his yard a rose-bush containing 734 buds, by actual count. The stock could easily be put into a half bushel. J. B. Mickley of Waynesboro, has a cat that gave birth the other day to four kittens, all neatly joined together at the body, but with seperate heads, tails and feet all in perfect form. It er they were all alive and kicking at latest reports. This is probably the banner freak of the season.

White Buffalo, captain of Indian police on the Cheyenne reservation, has applied for a pension on account of injuries sustained while a member of the Third United States Cavalry, and Examining Physician Hurley says the injuries are such as would give a white man a pension. White Buffalo is a son of Sitting Bull, and has always been loyal to the whites as a policeman and soldier.

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